

Poetry.

"CHAMBER SCENE."

(An exquisite picture in the studio of a young artist at Rome.)

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer—
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid.
The folded linen on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid—
And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose shape upon the earth did press
Like a new snow-flake, white and mute;
And there, from slumber pure and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed her slight and graceful form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls unsoiled as these
Nod daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her benediction kneels—
Our lowliest and our purest one—
She, with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee—
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven!

The Old World.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

LONDON, Aug. 1816.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MR. EDITOR:—I would not be a faithful letter-writer from London if I did not say something of Westminster Abbey. And yet to one who has walked along its solemn aisle, and mused among its hundred tombs, there is such a feeling of sanctity, that it seems little less than profanation to display upon paper a description either of the place or of his own reflections or emotions. To see Westminster Abbey is a part of the aspirations of every student—and the older he becomes and the more he studies, the more the desire grows upon him. Who cannot remember how his heart leaped within him when he first read Washington Irving's beautiful description? and to have said to himself, as he laid down the book, "If I can only see Westminster Abbey I shall be satisfied." The thought that I would visit this magnificent urn of the illustrious dead was perhaps the greatest single inducement that brought me to England; certainly it was this that cheered me most during a long illness at sea. And now I am satisfied. If I were obliged to return to-morrow to America, I would not complain, for my visit to Westminster Abbey has more than repaid me. As soon as possible after breakfast on the morning after I arrived, I started with my map in hand for Westminster Abbey. It was not difficult to find, though the walk was rather a long one. In going down White Hall, I made many resolutions not to look at it until I could obtain a full view, but manage all my resolutions I frequently found myself on tiptoe, with a beating heart, glancing over the tops of the noble buildings that lie in the way to the Abbey.

By-and-by the lofty Tower rose above the neighboring houses, until at last, when I had reached the end of Parliament street, Old Westminster burst full upon my view in all its grey and solemn grandeur. The splendid architecture, so old and awe-inspiring, even more than realized my high anticipations. The entrance to visitors is the Poet's Corner or South East Transept, as it is built in the form of the Cross. Immediately upon entering you are encountered by the vergers in their black gowns, whose business it is to conduct strangers through the Abbey, which duty they perform in such a mechanical and business-like manner that the visitor loses half his feelings of reverence and solemnity before he leaves the building. It quite shocks one who visits, for the first time, the Abbey, with a heart full of those finer feelings that such a place must call forth, to see the gloomy-looking vergers bustling among the tombs, and hurrying along the grand aisles with as little solicitude as if they were in a barn or among rows of storehouses. The view of the interior from the West end is almost but fill the mind with awe. The great West window is adorned with full length paintings (upon the glass) of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs, and the elegant rose window in the North, with those of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles.

"The Poet's Corner" is so called from the number of monuments erected in it to commemorate Poetic genius, and in it the mortal remains of Poets and men of letters are interred. The very ground you tread upon is holy, as it is composed almost of the dust of Spencer, Chaucer, Johnson, Milton, Goldsmith, Thomson, Gay, Gray, Addison, Garrick and Dryden. The aisles around the choir are filled with the tombs and monuments of the most distinguished of England's dead.

Of course I could not remember half of them, but observed, among hundreds of others, Dr. Watts, Handel, Sheridan, Major Andre, Dr. Isaac Newton, Canning, Kemble, Grattan and Wilberforce, Dr. Arnold and Southey.

Pitt and Fox, the great rival Statesmen, lie along side of each other. In life they were divided, in death they are united. The members of the Royal Family are interred in the private chapels. Not all the Kings and Queens of England have been buried here, but the greater part of them, among whom are Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Henry VII, Charles II, James I, Henry III, &c. &c. They have all splendid monuments.

It was one sad room through the long rows of tombs; and as we scattered around

us the remains of so many who have wielded the destinies of this great nation, who have reached the height of human fame, who have gained the applause and admiration of the world, how natural is the reflection

"That the path of glory leads but to the grave." Besides the Choir there are seven magnificent Chapels built by different Kings in Westminster Abbey. Of these, that of Henry the VII. is the finest. It has been called "orbis miraculum," and truly it is so. The florid richness of the architecture and the airy lightness of the whole make it an object of real wonder as well as reverence and awe.

There are many curious objects in Westminster Abbey. The original Doom's day Book of William the Conqueror, and the Coronation Chair, and the Old Scottish stone which the Monks affirm to be Jacob's pillow. It is in the Abbey that the Kings and Queens of England are crowned. There is something beautiful in this custom, that here, in the midst of the memorials of our mortality, and surrounded by every thing that can remind man of death, is exhibited the splendid pageantry of a coronation.

The architecture of Westminster Abbey, or parts of it, is thought to be the most splendid in the world. No one can tell the effect of the fine arts upon the devotional feelings, until he has walked up the broad aisle of some old European church, and seen "the dim religious light" that shines through the gorgeous window upon the rich sculpturing, and filled his soul in gazing upon the awful grandeur that surrounds him. It needs but a half a day visit to Westminster Abbey, to convince any one that Beauty, like Truth, is an Eternal principle, and the more it is cherished by man so much the nearer man approaches "the image of God."

The Abbey is growing old, but as it becomes older it becomes more an object of reverence and interest. America should have some bond like this to connect the past with the present, some mausoleum like this to receive the ashes of her worthies, some memento like this to remind her that Statesmen and Presidents must die.

It was a beautiful, bright summer morning when I visited the Abbey. The busy crowds were hurrying along the pavements—the noisy throngs through which I jostled my way, and the deafening din of carriages that crowded the streets, were scarcely able to fit the mind to a proper mood for visiting so holy a place. But once inside of the Abbey and solemn feelings must come. The holy quiet that reigns around—the glorious pomp of architecture—the weather-stains that time has left upon the venerable walls—the noiseless tread and low whispers of the visitors—the associations that cluster around the place and the name—the very consciousness that you are standing among the mouldering ashes of the mighty dead—all these cannot fail to set one musing. The Past, and its heroes—the vanity of human things—Death, and the Judgment it brings—the Grave, and its worm—Man, and the dust he is made of—Fame, and its fading, empty honors—all these reflections crowd into the soul, and teach it a solemn lesson. There they lie—bones and dust—the great, and good, and mighty ones of Earth—the King of a large empire—the Poet, whose fame has reached every ear—the Philosopher—the haughty Knight—the beautiful Queen—the old—the young—there they lie, crowded together, one upon another, mouldering to ashes.

Whilst I was reading the inscription of a magnificent monument erected to the memory and over the remains of the great Duke of Argyll, setting forth his excellencies, I heard the Abbey clock strike 10. In a few minutes after, a low murmuring music came stealing through the solemn stillness. I turned round and saw that the visitors had all left the body of the Abbey, and were collecting into the Choir, where the Church service was to be performed. As the place became more silent, the music came louder and louder until it burst forth with a full swell. I fancied I could trace it ascending the sculptured walls, and carolling about among the Gothic peaks and imagery, like gamboling lambs leaping from rock to rock on a mountain side. Just after peal of the rich, solemn music ceased each corner all through the nooks and overhanging sculptures until they had filled the Choir—then rolling slowly down the nave, they died away sweetly, like the soft murmur of a water-cascade over a smooth, sandy beach. I followed the crowd to where the service was to be performed, and heard the glorious liturgy of the Church of England chanted by a full choir of boys dressed in surplices, and a fine organ.

After service I lingered awhile among the tombs, and in an hour or two left the Abbey and as I turned round to have the last gaze, the bright sun was pouring the full blaze of his "noontide glory" through the great stained-glass window. It lit up with a liveliness the solemn gloom of the Poet's Corner. The tops of the marble monuments were wreathed with rainbow hues, and the painted sunbeams were playing around the dusty tombs. The whole interior of the transept, with all its monuments, and graves and tombstones, and sacred quiet, and greyness, was gilded into an awful splendor by tints more beautiful than an Autumn Sunset. I remained a minute gazing at this new beauty, and then stepped into the street—and in a few moments was in the midst of the noise of a vast city.

Q. C. X.

True Friends.—Those who will tell you of your faults and follies in prosperity, and assist you with heart and hand in adversity.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. N.

In a world full of beings that are called men, how rare, after all, is true genuine manhood! How seldom do we meet with one, in our varied intercourse with society, who is every where, and at all times, worthy of that highest of titles, man: one whose smile is a beam of the soul; whose words are the overflowings of a generous heart; who regards a warm friend more than a full purse: who not only professes friendship, but is ready, if need be, to show it in solid tokens; whose sympathy in your sorrow is like the water of the mountain spring, pure and abundant; whose high soul despises meanness though circled by the princely diara, and admires honor though leaning upon the spade, and wrapped in the brown coat of the cottager! You will often enough meet with the courteous smile, the outward tokens of high gentility, the free, polite, and gentlemanly carriage; but they are frequently the masks in which meanness hides its deformity, the tinsel trapping of a hollow heart; the livery of honor upon the shoulders of infamy itself! The best specimens of broadcloth often cover the poorest specimens of humanity, and the father of all evil not unfrequently hides his horns in a beaver, and looks graciously through the circlets of gold spectacles. Fictitious distinctions are nothing: offices, titles, public trusts, or honors, in estimating a man. They do not make men, neither are they the warrants of manhood in those who enjoy them. The heart may overflow with gall; may rankle with revenge; may grow black with treachery or fiendish malice, while an honorable trust procures an honorable title; while the wand of power is in the hand, and the symbols and tokens of honor are on the brow. He who is a man is one by nature, and one always. He does not act honorably when, and only when, it suits his convenience; when he is dealing with men as keen as himself, and detection would be probable; but from principle, from the noble, generous impulse of his own soul, which he cannot restrain if he would, and would not if he could. He is as just in his dealings with a stranger as he is in his dealings with his friend; his transactions court the light, and never suffer by exposure. He never takes advantage of ignorance, nor turns with cool, heartless contempt, from a high-minded fellow-being, because poverty may have embraced him in her lean, skeleton arms, and misery, with her cankered tooth, fastened upon his heart! And in a cold-hearted world, where so many are thinking for themselves, planning for themselves, struggling for themselves—endeavoring to advance their own ends and interests at whatever expense of principle, honesty, and fair dealing—where the crafty are taking advantage of the simple, and the strong are preying upon the weak, it is cheering to the heart, and softens somewhat our disgust at human nature, to find occasionally one, who can come out of the charmed circle of self-interest—whose heart and purse are both open to a friend—who looks at mankind as his brethren, and not as his victims—who had rather advance his neighbor's interest, than to make him his dupe, or fleece him in what is usually called a keen bargain; and who never forsakes a friend until the friend has forsaken virtue. God help him who hath no such friend, and the world that hath so few to give.

A RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.

It is simply when you rise in the morning to form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours, and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is, three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings at all events happy for a time. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple? and is it not worthy accomplishing? We do not of ten indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, one that needs no red coriander jelly to disguise its flavor, and requires to be taken but once in a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.

M. de Morrolles said of a censorious neighbor: "His mouth cost him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others. I wish that some day he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

Among the marriages out West, we perceive one of a Mr. Schnichenhoofen to a lady by the name of Schregengost.

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT.

On an evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the college, with the most foul intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine, fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining his house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left his house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away, without notifying his companion among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows: "Are you ready?" "Yes," responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying hands on the old rooster, exclaimed—"Here's old Prex, will you have him?" "Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag. "Here's marm Prex," said the all-unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?" "Yes," again responded the Doctor. "Here's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her?" and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens. The old man then walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Doctor Nott. Expulsion, fines, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said—"Young gentlemen, here's Old Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens—to which will you be helped?" The mortification of the students may be imagined.—*Springfield Rep.*

At one of the election contests in the Sixth Ward, N. York, there were so many "split" tickets that some of the Libermians, singular to relate, were bothered, and others voted entirely by mistake, whereupon they very justly applied to the Inspectors for "leave" to vote over again. The canvass being over, one of them asked, how he had voted.

"For the red ticket, of course," said Dennis.

"For Shaler or ———?" asked his friend.

"How did you vote yourself?" asked Dennis.

"For Shaler," was the reply.

"Well," said Dennis, "and to tell God's truth, so did I."

"But are you sure?" inquired his friend—"Did you examine your tickets?"

"Tickets!" ejaculated Dennis, looking as indignant as if a heretic had questioned the existence of St. Patrick, "sure the Inspectors know'd me too well to accuse me for tickets at all!"

Identifying an Individual.—The Knickerbocker, for January, 1847, is full of good things—among them is one:

"Did you ever know Dr. Weir?" asked an inquisitive gentleman in one of the Philadelphia cars, of a Northampton county Dutchman. "Dr. Weir?" he replied, "well den, yaas, I know'd him a leetle. I seed him once't. We was on that shteam boat vat vash blowed up mit de pilder bu'stin' by Pittsburg dere; and w'en I vash goin' on de shore by de plank, heend de smoke pipe vash comin' down. I never seed him before or since."

ADDITION—TWO AND ONE.

A farmer's son, who had been some time at the university, coming home to visit his father and mother, and being, one night, with the old folks, at supper, on a couple of fowls, he told them that by the rules of logic and arithmetic, he could prove these two fowls to be three.

"Well, let us hear," said the old man.

"Why this," said the scholar, "is one, and this," continued he, "is two, two and one, you know, make three."

"Since ye hae made it out sae weel," answered the old man, "your mother shall hae the first fowl, I'll hae the second, and the third you may keep to yourself."

The Devil and the Lawyer.—The celebrated Dean Swift, in preaching an Assize sermon, was severe against the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counsel said some severe things against the clergy, and added, that he had no doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon.

"Yes," said Swift, "I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

Something More than Eloquent.—The following is given as an extract from a sublime speech in a murder case in Texas:

"May it please your honor—I'm bald! bald!—Not bald from age but from a knowledge of the law. And what does the law say? Murder, says the law, is the killing a reasonable being under the king's peace! Who's the King? That's no King here! Thank God, the Lone Star shall shine aloft! and I'll speak on this case until the Queen of Night sits in the West—yea, until the wild cow bellows in the morning sun!"

Nicely Pooled!—A man in the western part of this State called his neighbors into his house, not long since, to see a famous talking machine he had there.—He said that if the proper key were touched, it would commence talking in the greatest volubilities. The neighbors came, and the man introduced them to the famous machine, which proved to be his wife!

The famous Capt. Samuel H. Walker has, after much solicitation, induced the Secretary of War to arm the regiment to which he belongs with Colt's repeating pistols. The Heads of the Military Bureau were opposed to the innovation.

When the gallant officer applied for these arms, they said, "Gen. Scott don't approve of them."

"Well, I do," said Walker, "and I have tried them—Gen. Scott has not."

"But it will cost as much to arm one regiment with these, as three with the common arm."

"Give my regiment Colt's repeaters, and we will undertake to whip any three regiments you have got," was the gallant Texan's reply, and off he started to see the President about it, who soon finished the business.

Annihilation of Space and Time.—A few days since a message was transmitted along the lines of telegraph from Buffalo by the way of New York and Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a distance of nine hundred and fifty miles by the wires, and an answer returned to the starting point in less than two hours, counting all the detentions it met with at the different stations. Nineteen hundred miles were thus traversed in this short space of time by the message and the response.

It was in the church of St. Nicholas that I first became aware of a very sensible German custom—that of concentrating the cough and nose-blowing during service time. The Clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from his pulpit stand, and blows his nose—the entire congregation imitating his example, and discharging the service with the operation at no other time.—*N. P. Willis.*

There is now living in Plainfield, N. J. a family of ten persons, viz:—One great grand-father, one great grand-mother, two grand-fathers, and grand-mothers, three fathers and mothers, two fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law, five grand-children, one grand-child, one great uncle, one great nephew, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law, three brothers, two sisters, five brothers-in-law, three uncles, four nephews, and one niece—making in all forty-four distinct relations.

First Things.—The first Roman Catholic establishment in the U. States was in Maryland, under Calvert, son of Lord Baltimore, in 1634.

The first Episcopalians that came to the United States were among the settlers of Jamestown, Va., having their pastor, Mr. Hunt, with them.

The first Presbyterian church in the United States was at Philadelphia, in 1703; and the first Presbytery was organized the following year.—*Washington Fountain.*

Don't send your Likenesses by Mail.—The clerk of the post office at Nashua, N. H., while distributing the mail, a few days since, noticed that a sealed newspaper felt rather heavy. Thinking that a newspaper would bear squeezing, he pressed it with his hand when c-r-a-c-k! went something inside. Looking in at the end, he saw something, which he found to be a rich gold locket, containing one of the most charming faces imaginable.

Frailties.—All men have their frailties. "As I grow older," said Goethe, "I become more lenient to frail humanity. The man who loudly denounces I always suspect. He knows too much of crime who denounces a fellow-creature unheard—a knowledge which can only be obtained by criminality itself. The hypocrite always strives to divert attention from his own wickedness, by denouncing unsparringly that of others.—He thinks he shall seem good in exact ratio as he makes others seem bad."

That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day, who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

A MODERN MILO.

A British emigrant who had reared his humble chaffy, was one day engaged in a remote part of his 200 acre lot, in plowing a small space of ground which he had but partially cleared, and he was proceeding without his coat close to his plough, driving a yoke of oxen, when the animals starting at some wild beast or other object which they saw in the forest, suddenly dragged the plough between an immensely fallen tree and a stump, by which the driver's right foot and ankle were so firmly jammed, that the plough was not only completely stopped, but immovably fixed.

For a considerable time the poor fellow, standing with his left leg on his plough, suffered excruciating pain, from which he saw not the least chance of release. At times he almost fainted, but on recovering from his miserable dreams he always found himself in the same position—in the same agony—in the same writhing attitude of despair. In a fit of desperation he drew his knife from his belt, and for a few seconds meditated on endeavoring to release himself by cutting off his own foot, but reflection again plunged him into despair, and in this agony he remained until he bethought himself of the following plan. Stooping forwards, he cut the band that connected his oxen to the plough. As soon as they were at liberty, he drew the patient animals towards him, by the rope reins he had continued to hold, and when their heads were close to him, he passed his hands down his naked arms, which for some time had been bleeding from the mosquitoes that had been assailing them, and then daubing the horns of both his bullocks with his blood, he cut their reins short off, and striking the animals with their reins they immediately left him, and just as he had intended that they should, they proceeded homewards. On their arrival at his log hut the blood on their horns instantly attracted the attention of a laborer who lived with him, and who, fancying that the animals must have gored their master, hastened to the clearance, where they found him, like Milo, fixed in the cleft oak, in the dreadful predicament I have described, and from which it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be extricated.—*Sir F. Head's Emigrant.*

What Gen. Taylor does enjoy and what he does not enjoy.

Gen. Taylor enjoys the glory of having conquered the Northern Indians at Fort Harrison. He enjoys the glory of having conquered the Southern Indians on the Wihlacooclic. He enjoys the glory of having conquered the Mexicans on the immortal fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. He enjoys the glory of exhibiting a moderation, a modesty, and a magnanimity in the hour of victory equal to his transcendent coolness and skill and courage in the hour of conflict. But, alas for the unfortunate old hero, he does not enjoy the honor of an approving mention in James K. Polk's message to Congress! Wanting this glory, what are all his other blended glories worth?—*Louisville Jour.*

Woman's Love.—As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is prying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection.

Young men, take care of your evenings. Learn to value your leisure hours too highly to squander them in the streets, or to waste them all in the pursuit of mere amusements. They may be worth to you more than gold or silver, if properly improved.

Ancestry.—An ingenious French writer observes, that those who depend on the merits of their ancestors, may be said to search in the root of the tree, for those fruits that the branches ought to bear.

A Good Hint.—N. P. Willis, urging the necessity of a heedful regard for the health of students, says—"To destroy a boy's health, supplying him with intelligence to enjoy life, is like the Indian's lengthening his blanket—adding to the bottom a piece cut from the top."

Calo, the Censor, said to a very debauched old fellow, "Friend, old age has deformities enough of its own—do not add to it the deformity of vice."

Shocking.—A Paris journal says that a gentleman in that city, lately committed suicide by cramming his ear full of gun cotton, and then touching it off with a cigar. So it seems there is no check to enterprise and ingenuity, even when relating to self-murder.

The Mexican war, when it was first entered upon, was to be a sort of fancy work for those engaged in it, and yet we see it stated that the loss of life in the Mexican war already exceeds that of the last war with England.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The National Era, a new Anti-Slavery paper, has made its appearance in Washington.

"I am very hard pushed these times," as the wheelbarrow said when going up hill with a load of bricks.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1847.

A. Allison Francis
B. Armstrong Sarah
C. Blair John
D. Boyd James
E. Bayle Isabella
F. Beamer Michael
G. Bixler Barbara
H. Berry Mary J.
I. Blocher John
J. Bream Hannah
K. Bear Dicy
L. Benner Daniel
M. Black Mary or Ann
N. Barro H. John
O. Black James
P. Brown Hannah
Q. Berkeley W. Andrew
R. Blakely Jane Susan
S. Blean David
T. Beamer Philip J.
U. Black John
V. Chappenny Franklin
W. Clapsaddle David
X. Coyle Elie
Y. Chambers C. A.
Z. Crofiet W. J. Capt.
A. Carson Uriah
B. Cassatt Sarah
C. Comfort Henry
D. Cobean Betsey
E. Cone Elie
F. Drowery Adam
G. Denard Henry
H. Denard Julian
I. Dickinson John
J. Dietrich Mary
K. Dietrick Wm. M.
L. Pekenrode Nicholas
M. Eppley David
N. Erwin Ann
O. Essick Ludwig
P. French G. Cyrus
Q. Foulk Samuel
R. Floyd George
S. Free O. J.
T. Groop John
U. Gibson Esther
V. Garnett Thomas
W. Gminter Elizabeth
X. Good David
Y. Haas Valentine
Z. Hershy John
A. Hart F. Samuel
B. Hoffman Julia
C. Herold Benjamin
D. Harriet A.
E. Hill Martin
F. Hauerger John
G. Ives H. A.
H. Jamison David
I. Leonard Mary
J. Lindsey Elizabeth
K. Little George
L. Linn Ann
M. Linn William
N. C. N. BERLUCCHY, P. M.
Jan. 4. 3t

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE

A FARM,
situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, between Bonahontown and Littlestown, 3 miles from the latter place, and one mile from the road, adjoining Jacob Smith, Egbert Eckert and others, containing
43 ACRES,
on which is erected a two-story
Brick House,
and Stable: a well of water near the house; about 50 Apple and Peach Trees—About THIRTY ACRES are in WOODLAND—the rest good cleared land.
The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing thereon.
ADAM SPITLER.
Nov. 30. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.
Dec. 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
AUGUSTIN TANEY, Ex'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of Wm. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hagerstown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. MOTTET, Adm'r de bonis non.
Nov. 23. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.
Nov. 23. 6t

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1/2 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 1 1/4.
Nov. 9. 6t

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the
Best & Freshest Oysters
that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.
He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of OYSTERS—to whom every attention will be paid.
FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.
JACOB KUHN.
Nov. 30. 1t

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at
RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9. 6t

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.
Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
J. Landstreet & Son, Baltimore.
T. Jones & Co., Baltimore.
W. & S. Wyman, Baltimore.
T. Cross, Esq., Cashier, Calumet & Far Bank, Baltimore.
Lot, Ensey & Co., Slough & Devries, Baltimore.
July 27. 6m

Buck & Moore.

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.
HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BUCK & MOORE,
254 Market Street.
Sept. 28. 1y

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at
R. W. MSHERRY'S.
Nov. 2. 6t

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.
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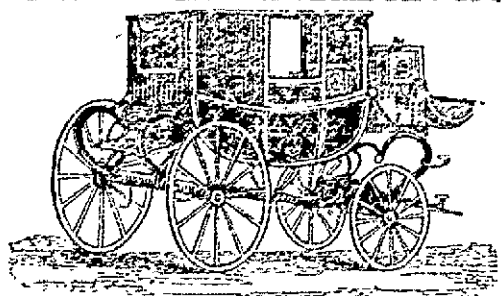
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254 Market Street.
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COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH-MAKING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGHL.
Gettysburg, April 29. 1t

GENTSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.
THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of
STOVES,
of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.
He has, also, on hand,
Castings for Machinery,
of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated
SEYLER PLOUGHS,
which he will sell low. He has also on hand and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,
Threshing Machines,
ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns.
Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.
All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.
Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.
The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach Shop.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1t

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The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach Shop.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1t

GENTSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.
THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of
STOVES,
of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.
He has, also, on hand,
Castings for Machinery,
of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated
SEYLER PLOUGHS,
which he will sell low. He has also on hand and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,
Threshing Machines,
ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns.
Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.
All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.
Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.
The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach Shop.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15. 1t

GENTSBURG FOUNDRY

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed.—Probability of a Battle having been fought.—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey.—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoros.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gen. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th.—Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capt. Hunter and Swartout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before—positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs, Gen. Quitman, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was overrated, but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros and other points from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoros, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation. The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle had been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic:—

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846. **GENTLEMEN:**—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of the Sierra Madre.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers; and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.

The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate, for one reason among others; that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to undertake the Mexicans too far. It is one thing to whip a nation; another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult; and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrust both on our own soil. We have not yet acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has receded far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought, to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

war with one that is comparatively poor and only half civilized. And in consideration of these facts, it would, perhaps, be better if we were to talk less about conquering, and more about maintaining peace; because, perchance, these things are incompatible. Nothing is more true than what was said in the House on Saturday—"that we must not conquer peace, but the Mexicans." And it is better for us to prepare at once for a stout and desperate defence of the Mexicans, and to put the country and its finances in a state to carry on the war, if needs be, for several years! Santa Anna is a man of great fertility of mind, a cunning strategist, and a brave soldier. He leads a fanatic people, and he fights at home, where he can at all times recruit his army, and obtain provisions. The Mexicans—it is useless to conceal the truth—have recovered from the stunning blows they received at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and are now accustomed to be thrashed without despairing of final success. If 5,000 troops were necessary to march to Mexico six months ago, 25,000 and nothing less will now answer.

The War.—The Washington Union makes the following remark in correcting one of the numerous rumors in circulation:—

"We have no idea that our troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico, or our squadrons from her waters, as the preliminary and conditions of a negotiation. We had supposed that the President had defined his position in this respect too clearly to be mistaken."

CONGRESS.

The Ways and Means.

On Monday last, the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill authorizing the President either to borrow TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or to issue Treasury Notes to that amount, and of denominations as low as \$50. These Treasury Notes are to bear an interest not exceeding six percent, and the holders may have them converted into stock at their option. The interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the money received from the sales of the Public Lands are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

No bill (says the Intelligencer) has yet been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for sustaining the credit of the Government for laying additional taxes, or by repealing the Sub-Treasury.

Lieutenant General.

On Saturday the 4th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. S. States, by a vote of 120 to 90, thirty majority, decided against the establishment of a Military Officer of a grade of rank to supersede in command all existing officers of the Army. [Our representative voted in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General.]

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by the Military Committee, pursuant to the President's recommendation, for establishing the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army, and received its first reading.

War Measures.—The bill authorizing an addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States of one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, after being amended so as to limit their service to enlistment for and during the war with Mexico, and to require that the regiments so to be raised shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico, passed the House of Representatives on Monday, by a very large majority, and is now before the Senate for concurrence.

[Correspondence of the American.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,538,704 25. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c. &c. for the army proper, \$6,913,373 25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies for the volunteers, \$17,932,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 8th August, \$4,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,241 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$169,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$820,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,324, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Potawatamies.

The bids for the public printing for the next session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus firm.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. S. States) has been appointed by the President of the U. S. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. SHELTON.

Penn'a Legislature.

Standing Committee of the Senate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Dargie, Bigler, Crabo, Ross and Sanderson.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.

Accounts.—Messrs. Carson, Benner, Smyser, Hill and Rich.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Creacraft.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Bigler, Wagonseller, Ross, Darragh and Ross.

Corporations.—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.

Banks.—Messrs. Crabo, Giffin, Anderson, Dargie and Jordan.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Giffin, Crabo, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Lewis, Richards, Benner, Ross and Dimmick.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Rich, Hall, Jordan, Bigler and Lewis.

Education.—Messrs. Black, Harris, Creacraft, Smith and Wagonseller.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Carson, Potteiger and Boas.

Militia.—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Potteiger, Carson and Hoover.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Darragh, Potteiger, Smyser, Creacraft and Benner.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Dargie, Giffin and Cornman.

Library.—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Wagonseller.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committee of the House.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bigham, Haley, Knox, Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Hason.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Robb, McCarty and Klingsmith.

Claims.—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, McKnight, Ives, Reed and Souder.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Fausch, Sharp, Tachy, Hinchel and Craef.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Franklin) M. Abee, Fassett, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Krick, Bassler, Vile, Ross and Sipes.

Accounts.—Messrs. Connor, Mather, Colvin, Kauffman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.

Education.—Messrs. M. Curdy, Bull, Anderson, Black, Pomeroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson and Montelius.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Ladley, M. Minn, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Festermacher.

Militia System.—Messrs. Harris, Burns, M. Alister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Hunter, Benner, Bowman, Hilands, Fernon, M. Minn and Kinzel.

Banks.—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, M. Abee, Sanborn, Kline and Mather.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Kline, Black, Wilson, Layburn, Matthias, Hason and Keatley.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. M. Curdy, Pauling, Laughlin, Shelley, Weiler, M. Alister and Reynolds.

Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.

Corporations.—Messrs. Matthias, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinner, Ladley and Worrell.

Lands.—Messrs. Patterson, Westner, Burns, Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.

Printing.—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montelius.

Library.—Messrs. Fox, M. Curdy and Colvin.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Hilands, Trego, Evans, Westner, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Krick and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, beg leave to present to you the following statements.

The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may be averted in a few months, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow be forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged and the young incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession. To convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the sustenance of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison: the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected, which, if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred, the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which the victims and their families are afflicted; the whole community are visited on its account, and the innumerable obstacles which are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion; and then say—are we extravagant when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented.

First—*The Drinkers*—the men who indulged in the use of that which could be of possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, their families, and the community at large.

at the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical, ruin intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were entailing upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many—Multitudes at once abandoned for ever the use of intoxicating drinks. A mighty reformation began and advanced until, perhaps nine-tenths of the community were brought under its influence. But it was soon seen that the reformation could neither be complete or permanent so long as the means of intoxication were afforded by men whose business it was to offer them for sale indiscriminately to all who might feel disposed to be tempted to buy and drink.

Next then *the Venders*—the men who, for the sake of gain, had lent the temptation to drink; who, for the sake of amassing property, and in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence, which could, however, always have been done in some other manner more consistent with honesty and the best interests of others, sold the death drug to fashionable drinkers and the slaves of a vicious appetite, were appealed to to desist from the abominable traffic. Of these, we are happy to state, the more conscientious and humane were not appealed to in vain. They soon abandoned the traffic fraught with so much evil to the community, not to say to themselves, and sought from among the various avocations of men, an employment more consistent with the principle of doing injury to no man, but rather good to all.

And lastly *the manufacturers*, and those who furnished them with the raw materials, such as grain and wood, &c. were addressed as being at the fountain head of this stream of death. They were addressed, as being perhaps no less guilty in inflicting this curse upon their fellow-men, than the actual vendors, though not a drop of the intoxicating liquor which they produced were consumed in their immediate neighborhood. And here too, we rejoice to state, many, seeing that what was apparent gain to them, was the means of certain and permanent loss to multitudes, went and did so no more. The result has been that the fires of thousands of distilleries have been put out; and many farmers, desirous of having an approving conscience, determined no more to dispose of their grain or their wood to distillers or their agents, though it should in some instances be at the risk of some pecuniary loss. And the whole mass of the community, which has been made to bear the immense moral and pecuniary burdens resulting from the vice of intemperance, has been asked to arise in its might and crush the monster. For it is not a small matter to bear with the innumerable annoyances, the vulgarity, the profanity, the abuse, the quarrels, the insecurity of person, life and property, and the numerous atrocious murders to which drunkenness leads. If these things were unavoidable, and if they formed a necessary part of those things which must be endured in this life, they could like other ills, be borne; but as they are thrown upon the public by the avarice of some, and the depraved appetites of others, they are intolerable. The community has so declared, and its strong voice of condemnation has been heard. An immense movement has taken place among the masses to free themselves from so enormous and unnecessary an evil. Years ago, already, would it have ceased to exist among us, if the majority of the people could have had their will, and no obstacles had existed which must first be removed. To these obstacles we call your earnest and deliberate attention.

By addressing itself to the people as under the influence of just, generous, humane and philanthropic feelings, as lovers of their country and of religion, the temperance reformation has gained a strong hold upon their feelings; and awakened in them an interest as strong as their former indifference was singular and unaccountable. A public sentiment, based upon an enlightened moral sense, has thus been formed, which strongly condemns the vice, and all the conveniences and appliances of intemperance, and which longs to have it entirely removed. Objection after objection has been answered, and difficulty after difficulty overcome, and the most encouraging progress has been made. But the onward progress of the cause of Temperance has suddenly been brought to a stand. It has accomplished all that it can perhaps at present do in the feelings and sentiments of the people. Further it cannot go by the mere use of "moral suasion," and so long as it cannot go further and accomplish the entire eradication of the evil the cause must be subject to fluctuations.

The advances hitherto made have not always been permanent. The influences of an opposing character are numerous and powerful. With sorrow have we seen aspirants after office, for the sake of courting the popularity of a certain class in the community, forsaking their previously avowed temperance principles and becoming the instruments of drunkenness to others. We have seen some of those who had become ashamed to drink, except in secrecy, again returning to their cups in the face of the sun, and the receivers of the price of blood again pursuing their traffic without fear. As long as the legal enactments, by which the trade is rendered respectable, remain, and the sale of intoxicating drinks is not put into the same category with that of tainted meat, or poison, or other articles injurious to the health and lives of the people, the cause of temperance must be prevented from going farther with us than it has gone. As long as a license to sell can be procured, so long men will be found selling; and as long as the means of intoxication can be purchased, so long will depraved appetites crave and indulge to their ruin.

The principal obstacles to the further progress of this reform are first, the present license law, and secondly, the action of the judiciary in the application of that law. By the former, the payment into the treasury of the Commonwealth of a small sum, the State being no more than about \$40,000 per annum, a few are invested with the privilege of enriching themselves at the expense of the happiness and the morals of the thousands. The law gives countenance and respectability to an employment which but for that would have consigned its guilty pursuers to merited disgrace and obloquy. Why the law should foster him who sells intoxicating liquors, the use of which leads men into every vice, and to the commission of every crime, and yet justly condemns him who sells obscene prints and pernicious books which demoralize the community perhaps in an inferior degree, is most surprising. Why it should shield one set of men in taking from others their money manifestly without rendering them an equivalent, and yet make penal the various species of gambling by which one, without a fair consideration, makes himself the possessor of the property of another, is difficult to be understood. The law, which, whilst it condemns some employment, because injurious to society, yet tolerates and protects that by which the hard earnings of the poor are wrung from him, his family beggared, and himself degraded to a level with the brute; by the possession of the rich are made to melt away, as snow before a summer's sun, and they who live in affluence are reduced to poverty, by which taxes to an enormous amount are extorted from the people to sustain the costs of innumerable legal prosecutions in courts of justice, and to maintain the immense expenditures of our almshouses, prisons, &c. having their origin in drunkenness, is a most unbecoming and disgraceful to the statute-book of any nation. As illustrative of this point, it is sufficient to state that the city and county of Philadelphia are burdened with an annual expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to sustain its almshouses and prisons—the great mass of whose inmates have been brought thither through the vice of intemperance, whilst the liquor dealers in the same district have not paid into the public treasury, for the privilege of selling that which is the cause of this work of destruction, more than about \$5 or 10,000! How true it is that the liquor dealer lives upon the money of him who drinks; and he upon yours!

It is true that, in 1834, our Legislature, urged by an improved public sentiment, did attempt to alter the license law as to give the community some security against men of an improper character becoming the vendors of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that any one, desirous of entering the business, should give due notice of his intention to apply for a license, by a public notice, in the public papers, of his application, signed by the names of twelve respectable men testifying to the honesty, temperate habits, and other qualifications for keeping a good house for public entertainment, and that such a house as he proposes opening is also necessary. But who does not know how utterly useless this wise provision of the law has become, since any man may obtain the signatures of twelve men called respectable, and since the different liquor dealers may testify for each other? Who does not know that licenses have been granted in some instances, even when the names of twelve respectable men were not obtained until the time of holding the court, the law having thus been shamefully evaded? And who does not see that thirteen men, by combining together for each other, may have thirteen liquor establishments placed in the midst of a people, the large mass of whom would think one too many; the wishes of that majority being thus completely disregarded, and a few endowed with the power of dealing out among them what they fear, as much as they do the pestilence?

And here we cannot forbear expressing our solemn convictions, that with the judiciary mainly resting many of the evils complained of. With them is the authority of granting or refusing licenses. They are to judge whether or not a house is a house, for the sale of liquor is necessary in any particular district, or whether the law of the twelve signatures is only designed to enable them to obtain the requisite information. They are under no obligations to grant a single license, much less to every one who may chance to have twelve signatures to his petition. A most culpable neglect has hitherto been shown to the wishes of the many, and men have received licenses, who had not a single claim upon the Court further than the names of their neighbors, who were either in their interest or afraid to do right. In many districts of Ohio, where the license law has been in force, the courts, the judges have, in accordance with their own views of what would be best for the community, and the wishes of the mass of the people, entirely refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This shows what may be done, when more regard is paid by those who are the guardians of the law, to the good order and virtue of the community than to the paltry interests of a few.

We deem it a matter of the greatest injustice that an establishment should be licensed to a community where it is not needed, and the people are thus subjected to that evil which is forced upon them when they are unwilling to have it, that it should be there, not only to eat out their substance by the enormous taxes of which it is the fruitful occasion, but to corrupt their youth and to send forth from its streams of moral death; and that it should remain among them when they make application in a regular way to the proper legal authority to have it removed. It is then not only an evil, but an intolerable nuisance. Many of you are not strangers to the intellectual stupor which has been made to free the community from such nuisances, or to the limited justice which the law allows those who, in violation of law, either have been found selling without a license, or being licensed have been selling to minors and drunkards. You know how effectually such persons are shielded either by the letter of the law, or by the connivance of those whose duty it is, to punish infractions of that law.

Now let us ask, is there no remedy for these intolerable grievances? Can nothing be done to save our sons, now in the flower of their manhood, from the seduction of the brutalizing vice of intemperance, and our daughters, now blooming and happy in their confiding natures, from becoming the wretched partners of degraded drunkards? Is this stream of woe never to be arrested? Must it flow on forever, gathering into its dark bosom the tears of the brokenhearted of successive generations?

If any further progress is to be made in the glorious temperance reformation, it must be by giving the people the power to make that advance; it must be by so modifying the license law as to enable them to decide whether a place for liquor vending shall remain among them. To them belongs the right to say what they desire in this matter. The laws of the New England States and of New York, have been so modified, and New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, are making strenuous efforts to follow the example. Some of the counties of this State, by the act of last winter, already enjoy that right; and at a recent election in Pittsburgh, in which this year was decided, the people, by a majority of 1200, showed their determination to be free men. It is for us to say whether we shall have this same privilege extended to us in Adams County. If we ask it of the Legislature now in session, it will be granted to us without any difficulty. Petitions should, without delay, be forwarded to Harrisburg to that effect. Let us make a strenuous and united effort to be placed in the enviable position of our northern brethren, who enjoy and have exercised the right to speak upon this point, and are already reaping the immense benefits of a freedom from the nuisance of having intoxicating drinks vended in their midst, in their increased peace, quietness and prosperity, in their improvement in morals, and in their greatly reduced taxes and other expenses ordinarily required to sustain the vice of drunkenness.

M. JACOBS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE "Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its 16th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. W. LILLY,
J. C. BADHAM,
E. G. FAHNSTOCK,
H. M. RICE,
W. D. BODEL,
Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 18, 1847.

We are indebted to the attention of THOMAS CARSON, Esq. of the State Senate, and Hon. M. McCLELLAN, of H. R. of U. S. for public documents.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday has a statement showing the number of Delegates already appointed, their character, &c. from which we gather that, of the delegates already appointed 32 are instructed; 22 instructed to support Gen. Irvin; 15 recommended to support James Cooper; 10 recommended to support Gen. Irvin; 3 instructed to support P. S. Nichol; and 12 Senatorial delegates, and 37 Representative delegates yet to be appointed. The Telegraph remarks—"From the efforts made by the friends of one of the distinguished candidates for Governor, [Gen. Irvin] to have instructions given where delegates have been appointed in his favor, it would seem that those uninstructed would probably vote for some other man."

The Tariff Resolutions.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Tuesday last, the Resolutions offered to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means in their power to repeal the Anti-American Tariff Bill of 1846, and substitute in lieu thereof, the glorious Protective Tariff Bill of 1842, were under consideration. The Locofocos made various attempts to evade a direct vote upon the resolution; but it finally passed in committee of the whole, by a vote of 55 yeas to 30 nays—the locus all voting against the resolution! So much for their pretended friendship to the Tariff of 1842! They have, if ever they were sincerely in favor of it, now bowed down to the dictation of Mr. Polk and his Southern Free Trade advisers! Will the people go with their leaders?—We shall see.

After the adoption of the resolution, the question came up on the preamble, and a motion was made to change its character, and recognize the ad valorem principle. This failed, 38 to 55. A discussion then commenced on the subject, and Mr. Biglum addressed the House in favor. Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the discussion was resumed. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Piollet, and ably advocated by Messrs. Edie and Cooper, the latter not having concluded his remarks when the House adjourned. The speech of Mr. Cooper (says the Telegraph) was able, eloquent and thrilling, and was listened to with great interest by a crowded gallery as well as a most attentive House.

On Thursday Mr. Cooper finished the speech he commenced on the day previous.

Sale of the Public Works.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ladley, and agreed to, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the sale of the Public Works, without fixing any price to them.

Another Senator Dead!

The Hon J. S. PENNYBACKER, U. S. Senator from Virginia, died at Washington on Tuesday morning last, of an organic disease of the liver. He was only 41 years of age, in the vigor of manhood, and possessed of a constitution which gave promise of a long life of usefulness. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, two members of the Senate have been called to their last account—both in the vigor and prime of life. The melancholy event was announced in the Senate by Mr. Archer, and in the House by Mr. M. Dowell. The customary resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

No business was done in either House of Congress on Wednesday—the day being occupied by the funeral of Judge Pennybacker.

Congress.

On Thursday, the bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General came up for discussion in the Senate, and Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in its favor. Mr. Badger, of N. C. replied to him on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the session of Thursday was occupied by a discussion on the Oregon Territory bill. Slavery was lugged in as usual.

John Quincy Adams.

The National Intelligencer says that they have learned from Boston that Ex-President Adams has so far recovered from the effect of his late sudden and serious indisposition, that he was able to attend Church yesterday week, and is expected to be in his seat in the House of Representatives within a week or two.

From the Squadron.

Intelligence has been received from the Gulf Squadron, that Com. Perry, on the 20th December, with four vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands was left in possession of the place.

The nomination of R. P. FLENNIKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to Denmark, in the room of W. W. Irvin, recalled, was confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

The remains of Col. Watson, Capt. Ridgely, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Pearson, have been disinterred at Monterey, under the direction of Lieut. Mills, who was sent on to bring them to Baltimore. It is not known how soon they may arrive with them.

We since learn that they arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst.

Official Despatches.

Letters have been received at the War Department from Generals Scott and Taylor, written, however, before the reported movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Taylor gives a statement of the position of the troops under his command at various points—and mentions his contemplated movements. "These are all, however, without reference to the rumored advance of Santa Anna. Gen. Scott had left for Camargo and Monterey for "official news," before deciding on future operations.

The last accounts from the Army are very contradictory. There were many reports of battles and marches, and counter-marches—while others think the rumored advance of Santa Anna was not certainly to be depended on. There is no doubt that Gen. Worth had such information—that he sent on expresses for reinforcements—and that large bodies of men had marched to his assistance.—We wait anxiously for further intelligence.

Santa Anna President of Mexico.

An arrival from Mexico brings intelligence that the Mexican Congress has declared Santa Anna to be duly elected President of the Mexican Republic!

Gen. Worth has issued an order at Saltillo, that all the officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next parade without whisks! It brought many a tear, it is said, to the eyes of those who had been cultivating these appendages to the face.

The first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult. They paraded in Lafayette Square, and the Delta says—"We never saw a finer looking body of citizen soldiers—young, active and intelligent, they do honor to the old Key-Stone, and are destined, we feel assured, to reflect on it still greater credit."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Piollet introduced a resolution to prevent the extension of Slavery over any territory, acquired in the present war against Mexico.

On the same day, Mr. Knox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Commonwealth, which, after some discussion, was postponed.

On Thursday, a bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Volunteers now in the service of the U. States in the war with Mexico, passed the Senate unanimously.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Edie presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, relative to certain private claims—and three petitions praying that officers may be voted for on single ticket.

THE STATE INTEREST.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that there will be a deficiency in the State Treasury of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, (and it may possibly exceed the latter sum) to meet the February interest. This deficiency is in consequence of an increase of the amount of interest, the heavy expenditure upon the public works, and the loss of tolls from delay in the opening of the canals last spring. If the interest be all paid, when it becomes due, some means will have to be provided to place the treasury in a situation to meet it.

Since the above was in type, we have received the answer of the State Treasurer to a call made upon him by the House of Representatives on the subject of the Interest due on February 1st, in which he says that he believes he can accomplish the payment of the interest on that day, without any legislative action.

JAMES M. POWELL, Esq. the new Canal Commissioner, took his seat in the Board on Tuesday last. Thomas L. Wilson, Esq. was appointed Secretary, in the place of David Mitchell, Esq. This is the first act in the way of Reform. Mr. Wilson held the office formerly, and was a good officer.

About \$20,000 have already been subscribed by the citizens of Hanover, towards making the Railroad from that town to intersect the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It will require, it is said, about \$100,000 to complete the road.

The election for Mayors of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny took place on Tuesday. In the former, Mr. Adams (whig) was elected by 600 majority; in the latter, Mr. Campbell, (whig) by 256.

The Whigs of York county had their meeting last week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention. The Hon. JAMES COOPER was recommended by the meeting as the candidate for Governor.

Cumberland county has appointed Dr. A. Stewart and J. S. Paul, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, and James Kennedy Senatorial delegate—all good COOPER men.

The dam at the Antietam Iron Works has again been swept away by the late freshet in the Antietam, and also one of the piers of the bridge which is in course of erection. The bridge and dams were both swept away last fall.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the sleighing of the two previous days had never been exceeded at Washington—and the streets were consequently alive, day and night, with every description of sledged vehicles.

A New Project.—The Rev. N. P. Darbin proposes the extinction of slavery in the U. States by the purchase of all the slaves in it and their exportation to Africa. He estimates the cost at \$500,000,000.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

The American army in Mexico is now divided into so many corps from the necessity of leaving garrisons in the keys of the various sections of country which it has overrun, that great anxiety has naturally been called forth as to the available force of Gen. Taylor. Glancing over the map and the various letters recently published from the seat of War, we find the following state of affairs to have existed on the 30th ult. Lieut. Col. Clark of the 8th regiment of foot, was at Matamoros, in command with a garrison of less than 1000 men, Regulars, Volunteers and citizens in the employment of the Q. M. Department, the latter of whom, armed and commanded by an ex-officer of the army, were said to be efficient. At Tampico was Lieut. Col. Gates with a garrison of 900 men, similar to that at Matamoros, besides which force Shields, the Junior of the Volunteer Generals, has his Headquarters there with two regiments of Volunteers. Gen. Butler commands 2000 in garrison at Monterey, between which city and Matamoros are probably permanently stationed at different towns and ranchos 600 men of all arms. Wool's column at the last advices was moving from Parras to Saltillo, and numbered about 2200 men, and at Saltillo, Worth had, or could concentrate by calling in detachments, not more than 1800 men. Gen. Patterson was somewhere between Tampico and Saltillo with more than 2000 men, and Twigg was at Victoria with a column of 1200 men, principally Dragoons. The forces commanded by Gen. Kearney and Col. Doniphan are 1000 miles at least from the scene of difficulty, as is also Brevet Col. Riley, who is far removed at Monte Morales with 1200 infantry of the Regular service. Gen. Taylor was with it, would seem, a mere escort when he received the news of Santa Anna's movement, but if Wool also met him at Saltillo, he would be in command there of about 7000 men, a force amply sufficient to repulse attack.

Gen. Scott was at Brazos, where also was the Regiment of Riflemen, utterly useless however from the fact that they were equipped as cavalry, and that their horses had not yet arrived from New Orleans. The Mexican force is thus estimated:—Canales on the Rio Grande, above Camargo, &c., commands 2000 Rancheros; Cos, at Tuspan on the coast, has 2500 Regulars and Indians; Santa Anna between San Luis and Saltillo, has, it is said, about 12 or 15,000 troops of all kinds—in rear and on the flanks of whom, Guzman, Urrea and other Generals have large bodies of cavalry. If these forces are concentrated on Taylor at Saltillo, the odds against him will be great, but still not larger than at the previous battles he has won, so that without some great and unexpected *contre tems* we think no apprehension or anxiety need be entertained.

Although, however, Gen. Taylor may be able "to hold his own," and though the known skill and courage of General Worth may foil Santa Anna at Saltillo, this is a state of things which never should have arisen. The Government has no excuse, Congress has voted men and money liberally, the Union states that two hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services, and General Worth should now have a force to enable him to meet Santa Anna when he chooses, not be able merely to defend himself where the Mexicans please to attack him. If any accident happen to the army in Mexico, the people of the U. S. will hold the proper persons responsible for it. They will show by their action that they will not see men who have bared their breasts to the enemy's fire, fall victims to party cabals, and intriguing aspirants who never placed a Squadron in the field, yet would claim the whole credit of a soldier's success.—U. S. Gaz.

Mr. Clay and the Senate.—Intelligence has been received from Kentucky, that Mr. Clay had addressed a letter to a member of the Legislature of that State, which is now in session, explicitly prohibiting the use of his name for the vacancy of U. S. Senator, that will occur by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Morehead.

John Q. Adams.—The New Haven Palladium is informed by a friend from Boston that the venerable Mr. Adams is exceedingly anxious to reach Washington, and so much so, that his physician finds it difficult to keep his patient quieted. It is supposed in that city, that Mr. A. intends making a farewell speech in the House of Representatives, before he retires from public life, and this he had designed to do, had not his present sickness detained him from Washington.

The Pittsburg Despatch says that several of the Pennsylvania volunteers, belonging to Capt. Small's company, mutinied, and resolved to leave the boat, on the Ohio River, on account of bad board, &c. Capt. Small ordered some of his men to load their muskets and shoot the first man that attempted to leave the boat. This prompt measure soon brought all things O. K.!

That old and valued journal, the "Franklin Repository and Whig" has been enlarged to the size of the City papers, and presents a handsome appearance. We welcome friend Denny into our ranks.

The Constitutional Convention of Illinois has decided, by a vote of 61 to 31, that all foreign born residents of the territory shall be entitled to the right of suffrage without even an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Postscript.

The bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General received its death blow in the Senate on Friday. As a test vote, and to prevent further debate, Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed, 28 to 21.—Thus ends the insidious attempt of Mr. Polk to supersede our gallant Generals now in Mexico.

A special election for a member of the Legislature took place in Frederick county, Md. on Tuesday. Mr. Stevens (whig) was elected, beating a whig and a loco independent.

The new Councils were organized at Pittsburg on Friday, and the Mayor inducted to office. There are but 2 locos in the Councils, and 43 Whigs.

A dreadful accident happened on the Reading Railroad, 10 miles from Philadelphia, on Thursday night. A train of empty cars was going up when the boiler of the locomotive exploded, killing instantly all the hands on the car, seven in number. One body was blown 600 yards, and the bodies of some were torn into fragments, and arms, legs and various particles scattered for hundreds of yards around. The engine was completely demolished.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The election of State Treasurer takes place at Harrisburg to-day.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOITRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. Jayne's Alternative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer, and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands and bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third St., near Market, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Jan. 18.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JONAS STOSER, to Miss MARY DIELH, both of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.

On Monday last, after a long illness, ANNA MARY, daughter of Mr. Harvey D. Wattles, of this borough, aged 15 years 9 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. THERESA OWING, of M'Sherrystown, aged about 66 years.

On the 10th inst. Mr. DANIEL NEIDIG, of this county, (near Hanover), in the 51st year of his age.

On the 11th inst. near East Berlin, Mrs. EVE DEARMOR, wife of Mr. Samuel Dearmor, in the 71st year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. DANIEL A. WILLEXAN, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. His remains were conveyed to the English Lutheran Church, from which, after an impressive discourse by the Rev. Prof. BAUGHEN, they were removed to the burying ground attached to St. James' Church.

For the Adams Sentinel.

At a meeting of the Students of Pennsylvania College, J. A. BARNARD being called to the Chair, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in the Providence of Almighty God, whose ways are inscrutable to the children of men, we have been deprived of a beloved friend and fellow-student, in the death of Mr. D. A. WILLEMAN, endeared by the social relation he sustained to us, and by his high christian character; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-student, D. A. WILLEMAN, we acknowledge the hand of a mysterious but just God, who in his wisdom has deprived the Institution of a valued member—one who bade fair to become useful to the Church, and a blessing to the community.

Resolved, That we deeply and unfeignedly sympathize with his parents and friends in their severe bereavement, and desire hereby to offer unto them the sincere tribute of our heartfelt condolence in this their grievous affliction.

Resolved, That, although our hearts are filled with sorrow, we rejoice to bear witness to his great worth and devoted piety; and are happy to cherish the hope, that "our loss is his eternal gain."

Resolved, That, in manifestation of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted respectively to his parents, and published in the papers of Gettysburg and the "Lutheran Observer."

R. A. FINK,
J. HECK,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. L. CONRAD,
W. B. HEINARD.

On Friday night last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. GEORGE ALBERT, of Menallen township, in this county.

The proceedings of the Societies in reference to their deceased fellow-members, were received too late for insertion this week.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of GEORGE W. RICE, of Menallen township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to said RICE, to pay the same to him without delay; and those who have any claims against him, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

Jan. 18.

The "U. S. Senate" will meet in the Grand Jury Room, on Wednesday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, when it is expected that the "License Question" will be called up for consideration. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	90 to 95
Wheat,	-	-	65 to 66
Rye,	-	-	63 to 65
Corn,	-	-	33 to 35
Oats,	-	-	30 to 32
Beef Cattle,	-	-	5 00 to 6 00

PROGRAMME

Of the Examination in Penn's College.
FEBRUARY 1—8, 1847.

Monday, Feb. 1.—The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Tuesday—9 a. m. Freshman-Class in Greek.
10, " Sophomore—Latin.
11, " Junior—Nat. Theol.
2 p. m. Senior—Astronomy.
3, " Junior—German.
4, " Sophomore—Greek.

Wednesday—9 a. m. Senior—Latin.
10, " Junior—Chemistry.
11, " Sophomore—Greek.
2 p. m. Freshman—Mathematics.
3, " Junior—Latin.

Thursday—9 a. m. Freshman—Latin.
10, " Sophomore—Mathematics.
11, " Junior—Greek.
2 p. m. Senior—Butler's Analogy.
3, " Freshman—History.
4, " Junior—Ment. Phil.

Friday—9 a. m. Sophomore—Roman Ant.
9, " Freshman—Anc. Geog.
10, " Junior—Rhetoric.
11, " Senior—German Class.
2 p. m. Senior Class—Greek.
3, " Sophomore—Algebra.

Saturday—9 a. m. Sophomore—Rhetoric.

The public are respectfully invited to attend, and the Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods, are hereby notified of the time fixed upon for the examination.

Lutheran Observer will please insert.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoats, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool-wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time, 1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, } Adm'rs.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle with DANIEL CONFORT, residing in said township, and who is properly authorized to receive the same, on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons—and those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, Adm'r.

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, } Adm'rs.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased. LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non.

Jan. 4.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 1 1/2 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.

Dec. 25.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORRIS, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORRIS, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Sheetz, Dennis M'Fadden, Samuel S. M'Nair, George W. Mills, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Jacob F. Linn, Joseph Hoffman, Jan. 11.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed—Probability of a Battle having been fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoros.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th.—Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capt. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs's Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros and other points, from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoros, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic:—

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.
GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope. The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate, for one reason among others that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to undertake the Mexicans too far. It is one thing to whip a nation; another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult; and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes, that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has receded far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to war with one that is comparatively poor and only half civilized. And in consideration of these facts, it would, perhaps, be better if we were to talk less about conquering a speedy and honorable peace; because, perchance, these things are incompatible. Nothing is more true than what was said in the House on Saturday—"that we must not conquer peace, but the Mexicans." And it is better for us to prepare at once for a stout and desperate defence of the Mexicans, and to put the country and its finances in a state to carry on the war, if needs be, for several years! Santa Anna is a man of great fertility of mind, a cunning strategist, and a brave soldier. He leads a fanatic people, and he fights at home, where he can at all times recruit his army and obtain provisions. The Mexicans—it is useless to conceal the truth—have recovered from the stunning blows they received at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and are now accustomed to be thrashed without despairing of final success. If 5,000 troops were necessary to march to Mexico six months ago, 25,000 and nothing less will now answer.

The War.—The Washington Union makes the following remark in correcting one of the numerous rumors in circulation:—"We have no idea that our troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico, or our squadrons from her waters, as the preliminary and conditions of a negotiation. We had supposed that the President had defined his position in this respect too clearly to be mistaken."

Congress.
The Ways and Means.
On Monday last, the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill authorizing the President either to borrow TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or issue Treasury Notes to that amount, and of denominations as low as \$50. These Treasury Notes are to bear an interest not exceeding six percent, and the holders may have them converted into stock at their option. The interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the money received from the sales of the Public Lands are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

No bill (says the Intelligencer) has yet been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for sustaining the credit of the Government for laying additional taxes, or by repealing the Sub-Treasury.

Lieutenant General.
On Saturday the 9th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a vote of 120 to 90, thirty majority, decided against the establishment of a Military Officer of a grade of rank to supersede in command all existing officers of the Army. [Our representative voted in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General.]

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by the Military Committee, pursuant to the President's recommendation, for establishing the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army, and received its first reading.

War Measures.—The bill authorizing an addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States of one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, after being amended so as to limit their service to enlistment for and during the war with Mexico, and to require that the regiments so to be raised shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico, passed the House of Representatives on Monday, by a very large majority, and is now before the Senate for concurrence.

CONGRESS.

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Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,538,704 49. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c. &c. for the army proper, \$6,813,373 25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies for the volunteers, \$17,932,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 5th August, \$4,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,204 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$469,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,324, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Pottawatomies.

The bids for the public printing for the next session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus joint.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. States) has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. SHELTON.

Penn'a Legislature.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darsie, Bigler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.
Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Benner, Snyder, Hill and Rich.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Crecraft.
Pensions and Gratifications—Messrs. Bigler, Wagnerseller, Ross, Darragh and Boas.
Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.
Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Gillis, Anderson, Darsie and Jordan.
Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gillis, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.
Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Richards, Benner, Boas and Dimmick.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Jordan, Bigler and Lewis.
Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Crecraft, Smith and Wagnerseller.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Carson, Potteiger and Boas.
Militia—Messrs. Ross, Snyder, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Potteiger, Carson and Hoover.
Comptable Bills—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Potteiger, Snyder, Crecraft and Benner.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darsie, Gillis and Cornman.
Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Wagnerseller.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Haley, Knox, Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Haddon.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levay, Robbins, M'Curley and Klingsmith.
Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, M'Knight, Ives, Reed and Souler.
Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Faulstich, Sharp, Jacoby, Brinlithall and Graeff.
Pensions and Gratifications—Messrs. Punnroy, (of Franklin) M'Abbe, Fassett, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Krick, Bassler, Viet, Ross and Sipes.
Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Mathew, Colvin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.
Education—Messrs. M'Curdy, Bull, Anderson, Black, Punnroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson and Montelius.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, M'Ninn, Levay, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Fenstermacher.
Militia System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, M'Alister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.
Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz, Bowman, Hilands, Fernon, M'Ninn and Kinnear.
Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, M'Abbe, Sanborn, Kline and Mathew.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair, Wilson, Leyburn, Mathias, Haddon and Keatley.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. M'Curley, Pauling, Laughlin, Shelley, Woiler, M'Alister and Reynolds.
Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.
Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.
Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Westner, Burns, Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.
Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montelius.
Library—Messrs. Fox, M'Curdy and Colvin.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hilands, Tiego, Evans, Westner, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Krick and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements.

The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of us all.

To the great, enormous evil of Intemperance none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may again, in a few months, pass away, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow be forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged and the young incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession. To convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the sustenance of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison: the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected, which, if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred; the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which its victims and their families are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion; and then say—are we extravagant, when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made, by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted

to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented.

First—The Drunkards—the men who indulged in the use of that which could be of no possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, were addressed. They were entreated to look at the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical, ruin intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were entailing upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many—Multitudes at once abandoned for ever the use of intoxicating drinks. A mighty reformation began and advanced, until perhaps nine-tenths of the community were brought under its influence. But it was soon seen that the reformation could neither be complete or permanent so long as the means of intoxication were afforded by men whose business it was to offer them for sale indiscriminately to all who might feel disposed or tempted to buy and drink.

Next then the Venders—the men who, for the sake of gain, held out the temptation to drink—who, for the sake of amassing property, and in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence, which could, however, always have been done in some other manner more consistent with honesty and the best interests of others, sold the death drug to fashionable drinkers and the slaves of a vicious appetite, were appealed to to desist from the abominable traffic. Of these, we are happy to state, the more conscientious and humane were not appealed to in vain. They soon abandoned a traffic fraught with so much evil to the community, not to say to themselves, and sought from among the various avocations of men, an employment more consistent with the principle of doing injury to no man, but rather good to all.

And lastly the manufacturers, and those who furnished them with the raw materials, such as grain and wood, &c. were addressed as being at the fountain head of this stream of death. They were addressed as being perhaps no less guilty in inflicting this curse upon their fellow-men, than the actual venders, though not a drop of the intoxicating liquors which they produced were consumed in their immediate neighborhood.

And here too, we rejoice to state, many, seeing that what was apparent gain to them, was the means of certain and permanent loss to multitudes, went and did so no more. The result has been that the fires of thousands of distilleries have been put out, and many farmers, desirous of having an approving conscience, determined no more to dispose of their grain or their wood to distillers or their agents, though it should in some instances be at the risk of some pecuniary loss. And the whole mass of the community, which has been made to bear the immense moral and pecuniary burdens resulting from the vice of intemperance, has been asked to arise in its might and crush the monster.

For it is not a small matter to bear with the innumerable annoyances, the vulgarity, the profanity, the abuse, the quarrels, the insecurity of person, life and property, and the numerous atrocious murders to which drunkenness leads. If these things were unavoidable, and if they formed a necessary part of those things which must be endured in this life, they could, like other ills, be borne; but as they are thrown upon the public by the avarice of some, and the depraved appetites of others, they are intolerable. The community has so declared, and its strong voice of condemnation has been heard. An immense movement has taken place among the masses to free themselves from so enormous and unnecessary an evil. Years ago, already, would it have ceased to exist among us, if the majority of the people could have had their will, and no obstacles had existed which must first be removed. To these obstacles we call your earnest and deliberate attention.

By addressing itself to the people as under the influence of just, generous, humane and philanthropic feelings, as lovers of their country and of religion, the temperance reformation has gained a strong hold upon their feelings, and awakened in them an interest as strong as their former indifference was singular and unaccountable. A public sentiment, based upon an enlightened moral sense, has thus been formed, which strongly condemns the vice, and all the conveniences and appliances of intemperance, and which longs to have it entirely removed. Objection after objection has been answered, and difficulty after difficulty has been made. But the onward progress of the cause of Temperance has suddenly been brought to a stand. It has accomplished all that it can perhaps at present do in the feelings and sentiments of the public.

Further it cannot go by the mere use of "moral suasion," and so long as it cannot go further and accomplish the entire eradication of the evil the cause must be subject to fluctuations. The advances hitherto made have not always been permanent. The influences of an opposing character are numerous and powerful. With sorrow have we seen aspirants after office, for the sake of courting the popularity of a certain class in the community, forsaking their previously avowed temperance principles and becoming the instruments of drunkenness to others. We have seen some of those who had become ashamed to drink, except in secrecy, again returning to their cups in the face of the sun, and the receivers of the price of blood again pursuing their traffic without fear. As long as the legal enactments, by which the trade is rendered respectable, remain, and the sale of intoxicating drinks is not put into the same category with that of tainted meat, or poison, or other articles injurious to the health and lives of the people, the cause of temperance must be prevented from going farther with us than it has gone. As long as a license to sell can be procured, so long men will be found selling; and as long as the means of intoxication can be purchased, so long will depraved appetites crave and indulge to their ruin.

The principal obstacles to the further progress of this reform are first, the present license law, and secondly, the action of the judiciary in the application of that law. By the former, for the payment into the treasury of the Commonwealth of a small sum, the total amount of the license fees throughout the State, being no more than about \$10,000 per annum, a few are invested with the privilege of enriching themselves at the expense of the happiness and the morals of the thousands. The law gives countenance and respectability to an employment which but for that would have been considered as guilty pursuers to merited disgrace and obloquy. Why the law should foster him who sells intoxicating liquors, the use of which leads men into every vice, and to the commission of every crime, and yet justly condemns him who sells opium and pernicious books which demoralize the community perhaps in an inferior degree, is most surprising. Why should shield one set of men in taking from others their money manifestly without rendering them an equivalent, and yet make penal the various species of gambling by which one, without a fair consideration, makes himself the possessor of the property of another, is difficult to be understood. The law, which whilst it condemns some employment, because injurious to society, yet tolerates and protects that by which the hard earnings of the poor are wrung from him, his family beggared, and himself degraded to a level with the brute; by which the possessions of the rich are made to melt away as snow before a summer's sun, and they who live in affluence are reduced to pov-

erty; by which taxes to an enormous amount are extorted from the people to sustain the costs of innumerable legal prosecutions in our courts of justice, and to maintain the immense expenditures of our almshouses, prisons, &c. having their origin in drunkenness, is most iniquitous; and a disgrace to the statute-book of any nation. As illustrative of this point it is sufficient to state that the city and county of Philadelphia are burdened with an annual expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to sustain its almshouses and prisons—the great mass of whose inmates have been brought thither through the vice of intemperance, whilst the liquor dealers in the same district have not paid into the public treasury, for the privilege of selling that which is the cause of this work of destruction, more than about \$8 or 10,000! How true it is, that the liquor dealer lives upon the money of him who drinks, and he upon yours.

It is true that, in 1834, our Legislature, urged by an improved public sentiment, did attempt so to alter the license law as to give the community some security against men of an improper character becoming the venders of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that any one, desirous of entering the business, should give due notice of his intention to apply for a license, by a publication, in the public papers, of his application, signed by the names of twelve respectable men testifying to the honesty, temperate habits, and other qualifications for keeping a good house for public entertainment, and that such a house as he proposes opening is also necessary. But who does not know how utterly useless this wise provision of the law has become, since any man may obtain the signatures of twelve men called respectable, and since the different liquor dealers may testify for each other? Who does not know that licenses have been granted in some instances, even when the names of twelve respectable men were not obtained until the time of holding the court, the law having thus been shamefully evaded? And who does not see that thirteen men, by combining together for each other, may have thirteen liquor establishments placed in the midst of a people, the large mass of whom would think one too many; the wishes of that majority being thus completely disregarded, and a few endowed with the power of dealing out among them what they fear as much as they do the pestilence?

And here we cannot forbear expressing our solemn convictions that with the Judiciary mainly rest many of the evils complained of. With them is the authority of granting or refusing licenses. They are to judge whether or not a house for the sale of liquors is necessary in any particular district; the testimony of the twelve signers and others is only designed to enable them to obtain the requisite information. They are under no obligations to grant a single license, much less to every one who may chance to have twelve signers to his petition. A most culpable neglect has hitherto been shown to the wishes of the many, and men have received licenses who had not a single citizen of the greatest justice than the names of their neighbors, who were either in their interest or afraid to do right. In many districts of Ohio, where the licensing power, as here, rests with the Courts, the judges have, in accordance with their own views of what would be best for the community and the wishes of the mass of the people, entirely refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This shows what may be done, when more regard is paid, by those who are the guardians of the law, to the good order and virtue of the community than to the paltry interests of a few.

It seems to us a matter of the greatest injustice that an establishment should be licensed in a community where it is not needed, and the people do not desire it; that it should be, as it were, forced upon them when they are unwilling to have it; that it should be there not only to eat out their substance by the enormous taxes of which it is the fruitful occasion, but to corrupt their youth and to send forth from its streams of moral death; and that it should remain among them when they make application in a regular way to the proper legal authority to have it removed. It is then not only an evil, but an intolerable nuisance. Many of you are not strangers to the ineffectual attempts which have been made to free yourselves of such nuisances, or to bring to the limited justice which the law allows those who, in violation of law, either have been found selling without a license, or being licensed have been selling to minors and drunkards. You know how effectually such persons are shielded either by the letter of the law, or by the connivance of those whose duty it is to punish infractions of that law.

Now let us ask, is there no remedy for these intolerable grievances? Can nothing be done to save our sons, now in the innocence, and buoyancy of youth, from the seductive licentiousizing vice of the laws which have been made to bring blessing and happy in their confiding natures, from becoming the wretched partners of degraded drunkards? Is this stream of woe never to be arrested? Must it flow on forever, gathering into dark bosom the tears of the brokenhearted of successive generations?

If any further progress is to be made in the glorious temperance reformation, it must be by giving the people the power to make that advance; it must be by so modifying the license law as to enable them to decide whether a place for liquor vending shall remain amongst them. To them belongs the right to say whether they desire in their markets, towns, and villages, the New England State and of New York, have been so modified, and New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, are making strenuous efforts to follow the example. Some of the counties of this State, by the act of last winter, already enjoy that right; and at a recent election in Pittsburg, in which this question was decided, the people, by a majority of 1200, showed their determination to be freemen. It is for us to say whether we shall have this same privilege extended to us in Adams County. If we ask it of the Legislature now in session, it will be granted to us without any difficulty. Petitions should, without delay, be forwarded to Harrisburg to that effect. Let us make a strenuous and united effort to be placed in the enviable position of our northern brethren, who enjoy and have exercised the right to speak upon this point, and are already reaping the immense benefits of a freedom from the nuisance of having intoxicating drinks retained in their midst, in their increased peace, quietness and prosperity, in their improvement in morals, and in their greatly reduced taxes and other expenses ordinarily required to sustain the vice of drunkenness.

M. JACOBS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE "Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its 16th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, p. m. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. W. LILLY,
J. C. BADHAM,
E. G. FARNESTOCK,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. D. ROEDEL,
Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" will hold its annual meeting in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 19th inst. (Court week). The Rev. Prof. BARNUM will address the Society on the "License Question." As an election of Officers for the Society, and other business of interest, will be attended to, it is desired that the friends of the cause be in attendance.

Jan. 11.

3t

From the Army.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed—Probability of a Battle having been fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoros.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later dates from Brazos-Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gens. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th. Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capt. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advice from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs, Gen. Quitman, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros, and other points from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoros, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 25th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation.

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic:—

Tampico, Dec. 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 18th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of

our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. Expedient it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly,

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Departments is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.

The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten-regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate; for one reason among others that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to undertake the Mexicans too far. It is one thing to whip a nation; another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult; and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has rebelled far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

war with one that is comparatively poor and only half civilized. And in consideration of these facts, it would, perhaps, be better if we were to talk less about conquering a people, and more about peace; because, perchance, these things are incompatible. Nothing is more true than what was said in the House on Saturday—"that we must not conquer peace, but the Mexicans." And it is better for us to prepare at once for a stout and desperate defence of the Mexicans, and to put the country and its finances in a state to carry on the war, if needs be, for several years! Santa Anna is a man of great fertility of mind, a cunning strategist, and a brave soldier. He leads a fanatic people, and he fights at home, where he can at all times recruit his army and obtain provisions. The Mexicans—it is useless to conceal the truth—have recovered from the stunning blows they received at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and are now accustomed to be thrashed without despairing of final success. If 5,000 troops were necessary to march to Mexico six months ago, 25,000 and nothing less will now answer.

The War.—The Washington Union makes the following remark in correcting one of the numerous rumors in circulation:—

"We have no idea that our troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico, or our squadrons from her waters, as the preliminary and conditions of a negotiation. We had supposed that the President had defined his position in this respect too clearly to be mistaken."

CONGRESS.

The Ways and Means.

On Monday last, the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill authorizing the President either to borrow TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or issue Treasury Notes to that amount, and of denominations as low as \$50. These Treasury Notes are to bear an interest not exceeding six per cent, and the holders may have them converted into stock at their option. The interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the money received from the sales of the Public Lands are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

No bill (says the Intelligencer) has yet been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for sustaining the credit of the Government for laying additional taxes, or by repealing the Sub-Treasury.

Lieutenant General.

On Saturday the 9th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a vote of 120 to 90, thirty majority, decided against the establishment of a Military Officer of a grade of rank to supersede in command all existing officers of the Army. [Our representative voted in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General.]

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by the Military Committee, pursuant to the President's recommendation, for establishing the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army, and received its first reading.

War Measures.—The bill authorizing an addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States of one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, after being amended so as to limit their service to enlistment for and during the war with Mexico, and to require that the regiments so to be raised shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico, passed the House of Representatives on Monday, by a very large majority, and is now before the Senate for concurrence.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,538,704 25. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c. &c. for the army proper, \$6,313,373 25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies for the volunteers, \$17,032,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 5th August, \$4,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,304 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$169,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,324, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Potawatamies.

The bids for the public printing for the next session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus Junco.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. States) has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. Smith.

Penn'a Legislatures.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darragh, Egler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.
Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Penner, Smyser, Hill and Rich.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Clearcraft.
Pensions and Gratualities—Messrs. Bigler, Wagonseller, Ross, Darragh and Bruns.
Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.
Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Gills, Anderson, Darragh and Jordan.
Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gills, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.
Election Districts—Messrs. Leris, Richards, Begner, Boaz and Dimmick.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Johnson, Bigler and Lewis.
Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Clearcraft, Smith and Wagonseller.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Carson, Potteiger and Boaz.
Military—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Potteiger, Carson and Hoover.
Compromise Bills—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Potteiger, Smyser, Clearcraft and Benner.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darragh, Gills and Cornman.
Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Wagonseller.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Haley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Haley, Knox, Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Harrison.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Robbins, McCurley and Klingensmith.
Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, McKnight, Ives, Reed and Souler.
Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Warner, Faulstich, Sharp, Jacoby, Biddlehart and Graeff.
Pensions and Gratualities—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Franklin) McAbee, Fussett, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Erick, Bassett, Viler, Ross and Simpson.
Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Mather, Colvin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.
Education—Messrs. McCurdy, Bull, Anderson, Black, Pomeroy, (of Franklin) Dickinson and Montelius.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, M. Minn, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Festermacher.
Military System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, M. Alister, Noble, Evans, Gekley and Meyers.
Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz, Bowman, Hilds, Ferson, M. Minn and Kinnebar.
Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolet, McAbee, Sanborn, Kline and Mather.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair, Wilson, Leyburn, Matthews, Harrison and Keatley.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McCurley, Paulding, Laughlin, Shelley, Weller, M. Alister and Reynolds.
Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.
Corporations—Messrs. Matthis, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinnebar, Ladley and Worrell.
Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Westger, Burns, Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.
Compromise Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Buehnel, Morton and Boughner.
Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montelius.
Library—Messrs. Fox, McCurdy and Colvin.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hilds, Trego, Evans, Westger, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Krick and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements. The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may again in a few months pass away, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow be forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged and the young incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession. To convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the subsistence of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn from the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison: the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected, which if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred; the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which its victims and their families, and the whole community are visited on its account, and the innumerable obstacles which are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion; and then say—are we extravagant when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented. First—The Drinkers—the men who indulged in the use of that which could be of no possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, and the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical, ruin intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were entailing upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many. Multitudes at once abandoned for ever the use of intoxicating drinks. A mighty reformation began, and advanced, until, perhaps, nine-tenths of the community were brought under its influence. But it was soon seen that the reformation could neither be complete or permanent so long as the means of intoxication were afforded by men whose business it was to offer them for sale indiscriminately to all who might feel disposed or tempted to buy and drink.

Next then the *Temperers*—the men who, for the sake of gain, held out the temptation to drink, who, for the sake of amassing property, and in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence, which could, however, always have been done in some other manner more consistent with honesty and the best interests of others, sold the death drug to fashionable drinkers and the slaves of a vicious appetite, were appealed to to desist from the abominable traffic. Of these, we are happy to state, the more conscientious and humane were not appealed to in vain. They soon abandoned a traffic fraught with so much evil to the community, not to say to themselves, and sought among the various avocations of men, an employment more consistent with the principle of doing injury to no man, but rather good to all.

And lastly the *manufacturers*, and those who furnished them with the raw materials, such as grain and wood, &c. were addressed as being at the fountain head of this stream of death. They were addressed as being perhaps no less guilty in inflicting this curse upon their fellow-men, than the actual vendors, though not a drop of the intoxicating liquors which they produced, were consumed in their immediate neighborhood. And here too, we rejoice to state, many, seeing that what was apparent gain to them, was the means of certain and permanent loss to multitudes, went and did so no more. The result has been that the fires of thousands of distilleries have been put out, and many farmers, desirous of having an approving conscience, determined no more to dispose of their grain or their wood to distillers or their agents, though it should in some instances be at the risk of some pecuniary loss. And the whole mass of the community, which has been made to bear the immense moral and pecuniary burdens resulting from the vice of intemperance, has been asked to arise in its might and crush the monster.

For it is not a small matter to bear with the innumerable annoyances, the vulgarity, the profanity, the abuse, the quarrels, the insecurity of person, life and property, and the numerous atrocious murders to which drunkenness leads. If these things were unavoidable, and if they formed a necessary part of those things which must be endured in this life, they could, like other ills, be borne; but as they are thrown upon the public by the avarice of some, and the depraved appetites of others, they are intolerable. The community has no objection, and it is the voice of condemnation has been heard. An immense movement has taken place among the masses to free themselves from so enormous and unnecessary an evil. Years ago, already, would it have ceased to exist among us, if the majority of the people could have had their will, and no obstacles had existed which must first be removed. To these obstacles we call your earnest and deliberate attention.

By addressing itself to the people as under the influence of just, generous, humane and philanthropic feelings, as lovers of their country and of religion, the temperance reformation has gained a strong hold upon their feelings, and awakened in them an interest as strong as their former indifference was singular and unaccountable. A public sentiment, based upon an enlightened moral sense, has thus been formed, which strongly condemns the vice, and all the conveniences and appliances of intemperance, and which longs to have it entirely removed. Objection after objection has been answered, and difficulty after difficulty overcome, and the most encouraging progress has been made. But the onward progress of the cause of Temperance has suddenly been brought to a stand. It has accomplished all that it can perhaps at present do in the feelings and sentiments of the public. Further it cannot go by the mere use of "moral suasion," and so long as it cannot go further and accomplish the entire eradication of the evil the cause must be subject to fluctuations. The advances hitherto made have not always been permanent. The influences of an opposing character are numerous and powerful. With sorrow have we seen aspirants after office, for the sake of courting the popularity of a certain class in the community, forsaking their previously avowed temperance principles and becoming the instruments of drunkenness to others. We have seen some of those who had become ashamed to drink, except in secrecy, again returning to their cups in the face of the sun, and the receivers of the price of blood again pursuing their traffic without fear. As long as the legal enactments, by which the trade is rendered respectable, remain, and the sale of intoxicating drinks is not put into the same category with that of tainted meat, or poison, or other articles injurious to the health and life of the people, the cause of temperance must be prevented from going farther with us than it has gone. As long as a license to sell can be procured, so long men will be found selling; and as long as the means of intoxication can be purchased, so long will depraved appetites crave and indulge to their ruin.

The principal obstacles to the further progress of this reform are first, the present license law, and secondly, the action of the judiciary in the application of that law. By the former, for the payment into the treasury of the Commonwealth of a small sum, the total amount of the license fees throughout the State, being no more than about \$40,000 per annum, a few are invested with the privilege of enriching themselves at the expense of the happiness and the morals of the thousands. The law gives countenance and respectability to an employment which but for that would have consigned its guilty pursuers to merited disgrace and obloquy. Why the law should foster him who sells intoxicating liquors, the use of which leads men into every vice, and to the commission of every crime, and yet justly condemns him who sells opium and pernicious books, which demoralize the community perhaps in an inferior degree, is most surprising. Why it should shield one set of men in taking from others their money manifestly without rendering them an equivalent, and yet make good the various species of gambles, by which one, without a fair consideration, makes himself the possessor of the property of another, is difficult to be understood. The law, which, whilst it condemns some employment, because it is injurious to society, yet tolerates and protects that by which the hard earnings of the poor are wrong from him, his family beggared, and himself degraded to a level with the brute, by which the possessions of the rich are made to melt away as snow before a summer sun, and which they who live in affluence are reduced to pov-

erty; by which taxes to an enormous amount are extorted from the people to sustain the costs of innumerable legal prosecutions in our courts of justice; and to maintain the immense expenses of our almshouses, prisons, &c. having no other object in view than to make the poor and the unfortunate more miserable, is a disgrace to the statute-book of any nation. As illustrative of this point it is sufficient to state that the city and county of Philadelphia are burdened with an annual expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to sustain its almshouses and prisons—the great mass of whose inmates have been brought thither through the vice of intemperance, whilst the liquor dealers in the same district have not paid into the public treasury, for the privilege of selling that which is the cause of this work of destruction more than about \$5 or 10,000! How true it is that the liquor dealer lives upon the money of him who drinks, and he upon yours!

It is true that, in 1834, our Legislature, urged by an improved public sentiment, did attempt to alter the license law as to give the community some security against men of an improper character becoming the vendors of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that any one desirous of entering the business, should give due notice of his intention to apply for a license, by a publication in the public papers, of his application, signed by the names of twelve respectable men testifying to the honesty, temperate habits, and other qualifications for keeping a good house for public entertainment, and that such a house as he proposes opening is also necessary. But who does not know how utterly useless this wise provision of the law has become, since any man may obtain the signatures of twelve men called respectable, and since the different liquor dealers may testify for each other? Who does not know that licenses have been granted in some instances, even when the names of twelve respectable men were not obtained until the time of holding the court, the law having thus been shamefully evaded? And who does not see that thirteen men, by combining together for each other, may have thirteen liquor establishments placed in the midst of a people, the large mass of whom would think one too many; the wishes of that majority being thus completely disregarded, and a few endowed with the power of dealing out among them what they fear as much as they do the pestilence?

And here we cannot forbear expressing our solemn convictions, that with the Judiciary mainly rest many of the evils complained of. With their authority of granting or refusing licenses. They are to judge whether or not a cause for the sale of liquors is necessary in any particular district; the testimony of the twelve signers and others is only designed to enable them to obtain the requisite information. They are under no obligations to grant a single license, much less to every one who may chance to have twelve signers to his petition. A most culpable neglect has hitherto been shown to the wishes of the many, and men have received licenses, who had not a single claim upon the Court further than the names of their neighbors, who were either in their interest or afraid to do right. In many districts of Ohio, where the licensing power, as here, rests with the Courts, the judges, in accordance with their own views of what would be best for the community and the wishes of the mass of the people, entirely refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This shows what may be done, when more regard is paid to those who are the guardians of the law, to the good order and virtue of the community than to the paltry interests of a few.

We deem it a matter of the greatest injustice that an establishment should be licensed in a community where it is not needed, and the people do not desire it; that it should be, as it were, forced upon them, and that they are unwilling to have it; that it should be there not only to entrap their substance by the enormous taxes of which it is the fruitful occasion, but to corrupt their youth and to send forth from its streams of moral death; and that it should remain among them when they make application in a regular way to the proper legal authority to have it removed. It is then not only an evil, but an intolerable nuisance. Many of you are not strangers to the ineffectual attempts which have been made to free yourselves from such nuisances, or to bring to the attention of the justice which law allows those who, in violation of law, either have been found selling without a license, or being licensed have been selling to minors and drunkards. You know how effectually such persons are shielded either by the letter of the law, or by the connivance of those whose duty it is to punish infractions of that law.

Now let us ask, is there no remedy for these intolerable grievances? Can nothing be done to save our sons, now the innocency, and purity of youth, from the seduction of the brutalizing vice of intemperance; and our daughters, now blooming and happy in their confiding natures, from becoming the wretched partners of degraded drunkards? Is this stream of woe never to be arrested? Must it flow on forever, gathering into its dark bosom the tears of the benighted of successive generations?

If any further progress is to be made in the glorious temperance reformation, it must be by giving the people the power to make that advance, it must be by so modifying the license law as to enable them to decide whether a place for liquor vending shall remain amongst them. To them belongs the right to say what they desire in this matter. The laws of the New England States and of New York, have been so modified, and New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, are making strenuous efforts to follow the example. Some of the counties of this State, by the act of last winter, already enjoy that right; and at a recent election in Pittsburgh, in which this question was decided, the people, by a majority of 1200, showed their determination to be freemen. It is for us to say whether we shall have this same privilege extended to us in Adams County. If we ask it of the Legislature now in session, it will be granted to us without any difficulty. Petitions should, without delay, be forwarded to Harrisburg to that effect. Let us make a strenuous and united effort to be placed in the enviable position of our northern neighbors, who only and have exercised the right to speak upon this point, and are already reaping the immense benefits of a freedom from the nuisance of having intoxicating liquors vended in their midst, in their increased peace, quietness and prosperity, in their improvement in morals, and in their greatly reduced taxes and other expenses ordinarily required to sustain the vice of drunkenness.

M. JACOBS,

Chairman of the Committee.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE "Philomathran Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its 10th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, p. m. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

W. LILLY,
C. BADHAM,
E. G. FAIRBANKS,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. D. ROEDEL,
Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" will hold its annual meeting in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 14th inst. (Court week.) The Rev. Prof. BACON will address the Society on the "License Question," and other business of interest will be attended to, it is desired that the friends of the cause be in attendance.

Jan. 11.

erly; by which taxes to an enormous amount are extorted from the people to sustain the costs of innumerable legal prosecutions in our courts of justice; and to maintain the immense expenses of our almshouses, prisons, &c. having no other object in view than to make the poor and the unfortunate more miserable, is a disgrace to the statute-book of any nation. As illustrative of this point it is sufficient to state that the city and county of Philadelphia are burdened with an annual expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to sustain its almshouses and prisons—the great mass of whose inmates have been brought thither through the vice of intemperance, whilst the liquor dealers in the same district have not paid into the public treasury, for the privilege of selling that which is the cause of this work of destruction more than about \$5 or 10,000! How true it is that the liquor dealer lives upon the money of him who drinks, and he upon yours!

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THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 18, 1847.

We are indebted to the attention of THOMAS CARSON, Esq. of the State Senate, and Hon. M. McCLELLAN, of H. R. of U. S. for public documents.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday has a statement showing the number of Delegates already appointed, their character, &c. from which we gather that, of the delegates already appointed 32 are uninstructed; 22 instructed to support Gen. Irvin; 15 recommended to support James Cooper; 10 recommended to support Gen. Irvin; 3 instructed to support P. S. Nichol; and 12 Senatorial delegates, and 37 Representative delegates yet to be appointed. The Telegraph remarks:—From the efforts made by the friends of one of the distinguished candidates for Governor, [Gen. Irvin.] to have instructions given where delegates have been appointed in his favor, it would seem that those uninstructed would probably vote for some other man."

The Tariff Resolutions.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Tuesday last, the Resolutions offered to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress to use every honorable means in their power to repeal the Anti-American Tariff Bill of 1846, and substitute in lieu thereof, the glorious Protective Tariff Bill of 1842, were under consideration. The Locomotives made various attempts to evade a direct vote upon the resolution; but it finally passed in committee of the whole, by a vote of 55 yeas to 39 nays—the locus all voting against the resolution! So much for their pretended friendship to the Tariff of 1842! They have, if ever they were sincerely in favor of it, now bowed down to the dictation of Mr. Polk and his Southern Free Trade advisers! Will the people go with their leaders?—We shall see.

After the adoption of the resolution, the question came up on the preamble, and a motion was made to change its character, and recognize the ad valorem principle. This failed, 38 to 55. A discussion then commenced on the subject, and Mr. Bigham addressed the House in favor. Pending the discussion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the discussion was resumed. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Piollet, and ably advocated by Messrs. Edie and Cooper, the latter not having concluded his remarks when the House adjourned. The speech of Mr. Cooper (says the Telegraph) was able, eloquent and thrilling, and was listened to with great interest by a crowded gallery as well as a most attentive House.

On Thursday Mr. Cooper finished the speech he commenced on the day previous.

Sale of the Public Works.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Ladley, and agreed to, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the sale of the Public Works, without fixing any price to them.

Another Senator Dead!

The Hon. J. S. PENNYBACKER, U. S. Senator from Virginia, died at Washington on Tuesday morning last, of an organic disease of the liver. He was only 41 years of age, in the vigor of manhood, and possessed of a constitution which gave promise of a long life of usefulness. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, two members of the Senate have been called to their last account—both in the vigor and prime of life. The melancholy event was announced in the Senate by Mr. Archer, and in the House by Mr. M. Dowell. The customary resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

No business was done in either House of Congress on Wednesday—the day being occupied by the funeral of Judge Pennybacker.

Congress.

On Thursday, the bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General came up for discussion in the Senate, and Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in its favor. Mr. Badger, of N. C. replied to him on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the session of Thursday was occupied by a discussion on the Oregon Territory bill. Slavery was lugged in as usual.

John Quincy Adams.

The National Intelligencer says that they have learned from Boston that Ex-President Adams has so far recovered from the effect of his late sudden and serious indisposition, that he was able to attend Church yesterday week, and is expected to be in his seat in the House of Representatives within a week or two.

From the Squadron.

Intelligence has been received from the Gulf Squadron, that Com. Perry, on the 20th December, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands was left in possession of the place.

The nomination of R. P. FLENNIKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. to Denmark, in the room of W. W. Irvin, recalled, was confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

The remains of Col. Watson, Capt. Ridgeley, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Pearson, have been disinterred at Monterey, under the direction of Lieut. Mills, who was sent on to bring them to Baltimore. It is not known how soon he may arrive with them.

We since learn that they arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst.

Official Despatches.

Letters have been received at the War Department from Generals Scott and Taylor, written, however, before the reported movements of Santa Anna. Gen. Taylor gives a statement of the position of the troops under his command at various points—and mentions his contemplated movements. These are all, however, without reference to the rumored advance of Santa Anna. Gen. Scott had left for Camargo and Monterey for "official news," before deciding on future operations.

The last accounts from the Army are very contradictory. There were many reports of battles, and marches, and counter-marches—whilst others think the rumored advance of Santa Anna was not certainly to be depended on. There is no doubt that Gen. Worth had such information—that he sent on expresses for reinforcements—and that large bodies of men had marched to his assistance.—We wait anxiously for further intelligence.

Santa Anna President of Mexico.

An arrival from Mexico brings intelligence that the Mexican Congress has declared Santa Anna to be duly elected President of the Mexican Republic!

Gen. Worth has issued an order at Saltillo, that all the officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next parade without whiskers! It brought many a tear, it is said, to the eyes of those who had been cultivating these appendages to the face.

The first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult. They paraded in Lafayette Square, and the Delta says:—"We never saw a finer looking body of citizen soldiers—young, active and intelligent, they do honor to the old Key-Stone, and are destined, we feel assured, to reflect on it still greater credit."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Piollet introduced a resolution to prevent the extension of Slavery over any territory, acquired in the present war against Mexico.

On the same day, Mr. Knox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the Commonwealth, which, after some discussion, was postponed.

On Thursday, a bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Volunteers now in the service of the U. States in the war with Mexico, passed the Senate unanimously.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Edie presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, relative to certain private claims—and three petitions praying that officers may be voted for on single ticket.

THE STATE INTEREST.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that there will be a deficiency in the State Treasury of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, (and it may possibly exceed the latter sum) to meet the February interest. This deficiency is in consequence of an increase of the amount of interest, the heavy expenditure upon the public works, and the loss of tolls from delay in the opening of the canals last spring. If the interest be all paid, when it becomes due, some means will have to be provided to place the treasury in a situation to meet it.

Since the above was in type, we have received the answer of the State Treasurer to a call made upon him by the House of Representatives on the subject of the Interest due on February 1st, in which he says that he believes he can accomplish the payment of the interest on that day, without any legislative action.

JAMES M. POWELL, Esq. the new Canal Commissioner, took his seat in the Board on Tuesday last. Thomas L. Wilson, Esq. was appointed Secretary, in the place of David Mitchell, Esq. This is the first act in the way of Reform. Mr. Wilson held the office formerly, and was a good officer.

About \$20,000 have already been subscribed by the citizens of Hanover, towards making the Railroad from that town to intersect the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It will require, it is said, about \$100,000 to complete the road.

The election for Mayors of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny took place on Tuesday. In the former, Mr. Adams (whig) was elected by 600 majority; in the latter, Mr. Campbell (whig) by 256.

The Whigs of York county had their meeting last week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention. The Hon. JAMES COOPER was recommended by the meeting as the candidate for Governor.

Cumberland county has appointed Dr. A. Stewart and J. S. Paul, Representative Delegates to the State Convention, and James Kennedy Senatorial delegate—all good COOPER men.

The dam at the Antietam Iron Works has again been swept away by the late freshet in the Antietam, and also one of the piers of the bridge which is in course of erection. The bridge and dams were both swept away last fall.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the sleighing of the two previous days had never been exceeded at Washington—and the streets were consequently alive, day and night, with every description of sledged vehicles.

A New Project.—The Rev. N. P. Durbin proposes the extinction of slavery in the U. States by the purchase of all the slaves in it and their exportation to Africa. He estimates the cost at \$800,000,000.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

The American army in Mexico is now divided into so many corps from the necessity of leaving garrisons in the keys of the various sections of country which it has overrun, that great anxiety has naturally been called forth as to the available force of Gen. Taylor. Glancing over the map and the various letters recently published from the seat of War, we find the following state of affairs to have existed on the 30th ult. Lieut. Col. Clark of the 8th regiment of foot, was at Matamoros, in command with a garrison of less than 1000 men, Regulars, Volunteers and citizens in the employment of the Q. M. Department, the latter of whom, armed and commanded by an ex-officer of the army, were said to be efficient. At Tampico was Lieut. Col. Gates with a garrison of 900 men, similar to that at Matamoros, besides which force Shields, the Junior of the Volunteer Generals, has his Headquarters there with two regiments of Volunteers. Gen. Butler commands 2000 in garrison at Monterey, between which city and Matamoros are probably permanently stationed at different towns and ranchos 600 men of all arms. Wool's column at the last advices was moving from Parras to Saltillo, and numbered about 2200 men, and at Saltillo, Worth had, or could concentrate by calling in detachments, not more than 1800 men. Gen. Patterson was somewhere between Tampico and Saltillo with more than 2000 men, and Twiggs was at Victoria with a column of 1200 men, principally Dragoons. The forces commanded by Gen. Kearney and Col. Doniphan are 1000 miles at least from the scene of difficulty, as is also Brevet Col. Riley, who is far removed at Monte Morales with 1200 infantry of the Regular service. Gen. Taylor was with it, would seem, a mere escort when he received the news of Santa Anna's movement, but if Wool also met him at Saltillo, he would be in command there of about 7000 men, a force amply sufficient to repulse attack.

Gen. Scott was at Brazos, where also was the Regiment of Riflemen, utterly useless however from the fact that they were equipped as cavalry, and that their horses had not yet arrived from New Orleans.

The Mexican force is thus estimated:—Canales on the Rio Grande, above Camargo, &c., commands 2000 Rancheros; Cos, at Tuspan on the coast, has 2500 Regulars and Indians; Santa Anna between San Luis and Saltillo, has, it is said, about 12 or 15,000 troops of all kinds—in rear and on the flanks of whom, Guzman, Urra and other Generals have large bodies of cavalry. If these forces are concentrated on Taylor at Saltillo, the odds against him will be great, but still not larger than at the previous battles he has won, so that without some great and unexpected *contre temps* we think no apprehension or anxiety need be entertained.

Although, however, Gen. Taylor may be able "to hold his own," and though the known skill and courage of General Worth may foil Santa Anna at Saltillo, this is a state of things which never should have arisen. The Government has no excuse, Congress has voted men and money liberally, the Union states that two hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services, and General Worth should now have a force to enable him to meet Santa Anna when he chooses, not be able merely to defend himself where the Mexicans please to attack him. If any accident happen to the army in Mexico, the people of the U. S. will hold the proper persons responsible for it. They will show by their action that they will not see men who have bared their breasts to the enemy's fire, fall victims to party cabals, and intriguing aspirants who never placed a Squadron in the field, yet would claim the whole credit of a soldier's success.—U. S. Gaz.

Mr. Clay and the Senate.—Intelligence has been received from Kentucky, that Mr. Clay had addressed a letter to a member of the Legislature of that State, which is now in session, explicitly prohibiting the use of his name for the vacancy of U. S. Senator, that will occur by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Morehead.

John Q. Adams.—The New Haven Palladium is informed by a friend from Boston that the venerable Mr. Adams is exceedingly anxious to reach Washington, and so much so, that his physician finds it difficult to keep his patient quiet. It is supposed in that city, that Mr. A. intends making a farewell speech in the House of Representatives, before he retires from public life, and this he had designed to do, had not his present sickness detained him from Washington.

The Pittsburg Despatch says that several of the Pennsylvania volunteers, belonging to Capt. Small's company, remained, and resolved to leave the boat, on the Ohio River, on account of bad board, &c. Capt. Small ordered some of his men to load their muskets and shoot the first man that attempted to leave the boat. This prompt measure soon brought all things O. K.!

That old and valued journal, the "Franklin Repository and Whig" has been enlarged to the size of the City papers, and presents a handsome appearance. We welcome friend DEXTER into our ranks.

The Constitutional Convention of Illinois has decided, by a vote of 61 to 31, that all foreign born residents of the territory shall be entitled to the right of suffrage without even an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Postscript.

The bill for the appointment of a Lieutenant General received its death blow in the Senate on Friday. As a test vote, and to prevent further debate, Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed, 28 to 21.—Thus ends the insidious attempt of Mr. Polk to supersede our gallant Generals now in Mexico.

A special election for a member of the Legislature took place in Frederick county, Md. on Tuesday. Mr. Stevens (whig) was elected, beating a whig and a loco independent.

The new Councils were organized at Pittsburg on Friday, and the Mayor inducted to office. There are but 2 locos in the Councils, and 43 Whigs.

A dreadful accident happened on the Reading Railroad, 10 miles from Philadelphia, on Thursday night. A train of empty cars was going up when the boiler of the locomotive exploded, killing instantly all the hands on the car, seven in number. One body was blown 600 yards, and the bodies of some were torn into fragments, and arms, legs and various particles scattered for hundreds of yards around. The engine was completely demolished.

There is nothing later from the Army.

The election of State Treasurer takes place at Harrisburg to-day.

CANCER, SCROFULA AND GOTTRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. Jayne's Alternative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer, and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstructions in the pores of the skin, and induces enlargements of the glands and bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third St., near Market, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Jan. 18. 3t

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN SPENCER, to Miss MAUR DIEN, both of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.

On Monday last, after a long illness, ANNA MAUR, daughter of Mr. Harvey D. Wattles, of this borough, aged 15 years 9 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. THELMA OWING, of McSherrystown, aged about 96 years.

On the 10th inst. Mr. DANIEL NIDDO, of this county, (near Hanover,) in the 51st year of his age.

On the 11th inst. near East Berlin, Mrs. EVE DEARDORFF, wife of Mr. Samuel Deardorff, in the 71st year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. DANIEL A. WILKINSON, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. His remains were conveyed to the English Lutheran Church, from which, after an impressive discourse by the Rev. Prof. BARBER, they were removed to the burying ground attached to St. James' Church.

For the Adams Sentinel.

At a meeting of the Students of Pennsylvania College, J. A. BRADSHAW being called to the Chair, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the Providence of Almighty God, whose ways are inscrutable to the children of men, we have been deprived of a beloved friend and fellow-student, in the death of Mr. D. A. WILKINSON, endeared by the social relation he sustained to us, and by his high christian character; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-student, D. A. WILKINSON, we acknowledge the hand of a mysterious but just God, who in his wisdom has deprived the Institution of a valued member—one who bade fair to become useful to the Church, and a blessing to the community.

Resolved, That we deeply and unfeignedly sympathize with his parents and friends in their severe bereavement, and desire hereby to offer unto them the sincere tribute of our heartfelt condolence in this their grievous affliction.

Resolved, That, although our hearts are filled with sorrow, we rejoice to bear witness to his great worth and devoted piety; and are happy to cherish the hope, that "our loss is his eternal gain."

Resolved, That, in manifestation of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted respectively to his parents, and published in the papers of Gettysburg and the "Lutheran Observer."

R. A. FINK,
J. HECK,
H. M. BICKEL,
V. L. CONRAD,
W. B. HEINARD,
Committee.

On Friday night last, at the Theological Seminary in this place, Mr. GEORGE ALBERT, of Menallen township, in this county.

The proceedings of the Societies in reference to their deceased fellow-members, were received too late for insertion this week.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of GEORGE W. RICE, of Menallen township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Rice, to pay the same to him without delay; and those who have any claims against him, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.

Jan. 18. 6t

The "U. S. Senate" will meet in the Grand Jury Room, on Wednesday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, when it is expected that the "License Question" will be called up for consideration. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 75
Wheat,	90 to 95
Rye,	65 to 66
Corn,	63 to 65
Oats,	33 to 35
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 6 00

PROGRAMME

Of the Examination in Penna College.
FEBRUARY 1—6, 1847.

Monday, Feb. 1.—The Preparatory Department will be examined from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Tuesday—9 A. M. Freshman—Class in Greek.
10, " Sophomore—Latin.
11, " Junior—Nat. Theol.

2 P. M. Senior—Astronomy.
3, " Junior—German.
4, " Sophomore—Greek.

Wednesday—9 A. M. Senior—Latin.
10, " Junior—Chemistry.
11, " Sophomore—Greek.

2 P. M. Freshman—Mathematics.
3, " Junior—Latin.
Thursday—9 A. M. Freshman—Latin.

10, " Sophomore—Mathemat.
11, " Junior—Greek.
2 P. M. Senior—Butler's Analogy.

3, " Freshman—History.
4, " Junior—Ment. Phil.
Friday—9 A. M. Sophomore—Roman Ant.

10, " Freshman—Anc. Geog.
11, " Junior—Rhetoric.
2 P. M. Senior—German Class.

3, " Senior—Class—Greek.
4, " Sophomore—Algebra.
French and Drawing.

Saturday—9 A. M. Sophomore—Rhetoric.
The public are respectfully invited to attend; and the Committees appointed by the Trustees and Synods, are hereby notified of the time fixed upon for the examination.

The Lutheran Observer will please insert.
Jan. 18. 1d

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoats, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool-wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time,

1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, } Adm'r.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11. 1s

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11. 3t

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Elamitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle with DAVID COMFORT, residing in said township, and who is properly authorized to receive the same, on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons—and those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, Adm'r.

Jan. 11. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, } Adm'r.
DAVID SHULL, }

Jan. 11. 1d

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER,

Adm'r de bonis non.

Jan. 4. 6t

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 14 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.

Dec. 29. 1f

IN THIS MATTER.

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Sheetz, Dennis M'Fadden, Samuel S. M'Nair, George W. Mills, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Jacob F. Linn.

Jan. 11. 3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

From the Army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmed—Probability of a Battle having been fought—Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey—Anticipated Attack upon Camargo and Matamoros.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith, Capt. Couillard, the N. O. Picayune of the 3d inst. has three days later dates from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 30th ult. and brings confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen. Taylor had only gone six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Gen. Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps, and proceed at once to Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo, Gen. Lane had started for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th.—Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capt. Hunter and Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were on a forced march, to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advances were received of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join General Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth and Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road of Monterey passes through Saltillo. There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that General Taylor had reached Saltillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's, and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Saltillo in good season. If these expectations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna. Our informants think that Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of his exact numbers.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an attack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoros and other points, from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to the danger. At Matamoros, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enroll themselves for service, and at the Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2,000 men under him, and that the large supply of goods at Matamoros, and the exposed condition of the city, might quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 25th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that place when the Edith left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the staff of Major Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of observation. The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers that a battle has been fought was so strong that we have almost imbibed the belief.

THE WAR FEELING IN MEXICO.—Prospect of a Protracted War.—The following letter from Tampico, taken from the New Orleans Picayune, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capital of the republic:—

TAMPICO, Dec. 23. 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico, and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept no foreign intervention whatever to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the \$500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico, will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted, and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the base of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. If so, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this, are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly,

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

The news received last evening from Mexico calls forth very contradictory opinions as to the probable consequences of the advance of Santa Anna with his large body of troops. The intelligence has certainly caused a profound impression upon all minds, and creates an earnest anxiety to learn more particularly if there has been a battle between forces so unequal as the troops at Saltillo and the army of Santa Anna. It is idle for me to speculate upon this intelligence, as you are as well informed as we are in Washington, of all news from the seat of war.

The intelligence received by the Department is not of any different character from that received by way of New Orleans through the newspapers, and it is not so full. It is certain, however, that the officers and forces along the Rio Grande were full of apprehensions that the intelligence might be true as to the march of the enemy, and this with mingled regret that all could not participate in the battle, if there was to be one.

The intelligence from the Mexican Congress, particularly in relation to the persons at the head of the principal Committees and in the attachment shown to the Constitution of 1824, has led some of the people here, who are well acquainted with the Mexican persons and politics, to the conclusion that the deliberations of the whole body will be favorable to peace. But this is a slender thread upon which to hang so auspicious a hope.—The better opinion, I think, is that Santa Anna in his last letters to General Taylor spoke the sentiments of the Government of Mexico.

The intelligence just received from the seat of war will probably stimulate Congress to the passage of additional military bills. The ten regiment bill will probably find no opposition in the Senate, for one reason among others that the necessity is obviously more urgent for sending more troops to the seat of war. The President has undoubtedly done wrong in not sooner calling out more of the Volunteer force authorized by Congress in May last.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1847.

The news from Mexico is such, that the hopes of peace, whatever the government may have been led to believe, in regard to the friendly disposition of Santa Anna, are fast fading before the dire reality of a war which must now be conducted in earnest and with vigor, to be conducted to a proper issue. It would, perhaps, be better not to understate the Mexicans too far. It is one thing to whip a nation: another permanently to subdue it. In the latter attempt, reference must be had not only to the people who are to be conquered, their force and number, their moral and physical qualities, form of government and ruling passions, but also to the climate, geographical position of the country, extent of territory, &c. When all these things are combined, we shall find that Mexico, after all, is not so despicable a foe as we imagine. The French whipped the Arabs in every engagement, with quite inferior forces, and yet they have not, in full sixteen years and over, obtained more than a mere military possession of Algiers, maintained solely by the presence of 100,000 regular troops, at an annual expense of one hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. In a moral point of view, the Mexicans are not equal to the Arabs; but their leaders are superior to them in intelligence and cunning, and the people almost equally fanatical. Their territory is as large as that of the United States, and in many provinces injurious or fatal to the constitution of our troops. It is but sparsely settled, rendering the advance of our armies tedious and difficult; and the roads to its populated towns lead through many defiles and mountain passes, in which small detachments may arrest the progress of armies. Their cities, in fine, are built of stone, in which every house may be transformed into a castle, and serve as a means of aggression or defence. All these things are elements of defence, to repel invasions, or arrest their progress, though they constitute no positive strength which the country might employ in any given point beyond its own territory. We must make a proper distinction between an invasion and a national defence. In the one case the power of a nation is thrown from the centre to the frontier or surface, and thence projected, growing weaker and weaker in proportion to its distance from the focus. In the other, it works at the centre itself, where it can momentarily gather strength and supplies. No one believes, that we could, at this moment, successfully invade either England or France; but we could thrash both on our own soil. We have not yet acquired the momentum to act successfully against the soil of Europe in an aggressive war; but Europe has receded far beyond the striking distance from America.

All things ought to be considered when a wealthy, civilized nation goes to

war with one that is comparatively poor and only half civilized. And in consideration of these facts, it would, perhaps, be better if we were to talk less about conquering a speedy and honorable peace; because, perchance, these things are incompatible. Nothing is more true than what was said in the House on Saturday—"that we must not conquer peace, but the Mexicans." And it is better for us to prepare at once for a stout and desperate defence of the Mexicans, and to put the country and its finances in a state to carry on the war, if needs be, for several years! Santa Anna is a man of great fertility of mind, a cunning strategist, and a brave soldier. He leads a fanatic people, and he fights at home, where he can at all times recruit his army and obtain provisions. The Mexicans—it is useless to conceal the truth—have recovered from the stunning blows they received at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and are now accustomed to be thrashed without despairing of final success. If 5,000 troops were necessary to march to Mexico six months ago, 25,000 and nothing less will now answer.

The War.—The Washington Union makes the following remark in correcting one of the numerous rumors in circulation:—

"We have no idea that our troops will be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico, or our squadrons from her waters, as the preliminary and conditions of a negotiation. We had supposed that the President had defined his position in this respect too clearly to be mistaken."

CONGRESS.

The Ways and Means.

On Monday last, the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill authorizing the President either to borrow TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or issue Treasury Notes to that amount, and of denominations as low as \$50. These Treasury Notes are to bear an interest not exceeding six percent, and the holders may have them converted into stock at their option. The interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the money received from the sales of the Public Lands are pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

No bill (says the Intelligencer) has yet been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for sustaining the credit of the Government: for laying additional taxes, or by repealing the Sub-Treasury.

Lieutenant General.

On Saturday the 9th inst. the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a vote of 120 to 90, thirty majority, decided against the establishment of a Military Officer of a grade of rank to supersede in command all existing officers of the Army. [Our representative voted in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General.]

In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by the Military Committee, pursuant to the President's recommendation, for establishing the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army, and received its first reading.

War Measures.—The bill authorizing an addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States of one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, after being amended so as to limit their service to enlistment for and during the war with Mexico, and to require that the regiments so to be raised shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico, passed the House of Representatives on Monday, by a very large majority, and is now before the Senate for concurrence.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1847.

The appropriation bills reported in the House this morning from the Committee of Ways and Means amount in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that those which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is \$29,535,704 25. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c. &c. for the army proper, \$6,513,373 25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies, for the volunteers, \$17,932,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 13th May, and joint resolution of 8th August, \$1,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is \$8,920,204 49, of which \$2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; \$469,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; \$275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and \$320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is \$1,179,324, of which \$124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and \$110,000 for that with the Potawatamies.

The bids for the public printing for the next session were opened this morning by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and the contract has been awarded to the Albany Argus Junco.

RICHARD M. YOUNG (formerly a Senator of the U. States) has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. SHELTON.

Penn'a Legislature.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

On Finance—Messrs. Darrac, Egler, Crabb, Ross and Sanderson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Sanderson, Johnson, Black, Williamson and Dimmick.
Accounts—Messrs. Carson, Denner, Smyser, Hill and Rich.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Williamson, Black, Smith, Dimmick and Creacraft.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Bigler, Wagonseller, Ross, Darragh and Boas.
Corporations—Messrs. Johnson, Harris, Hoover, Richards and Anderson.
Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Gillis, Anderson, Darrac and Jordan.
Internal Improvements—Messrs. Gillis, Crabb, Johnson, Overfield and Harris.
Election Districts—Messrs. Lewis, Richards, Denner, Boas and Dimmick.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Hill, Jordan, Egler and Lewis.
Education—Messrs. Black, Harris, Creacraft, Smith and Wagonseller.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Morrison, Mason, Catson, Potteiger and Boas.
Military—Messrs. Ross, Smyser, Mason, Cornman and Morrison.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Hill, Rich, Potteiger, Carson and Hoover.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Cornman, Richards, Hoover, Lewis and Mason.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Darragh, Potteiger, Smyser, Creacraft and Denner.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Smith, Overfield, Darrac, Gillis and Cornman.
Library—Messrs. Williamson, Sanderson and Wagonseller.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Jordan, Overfield and Morrison.

Standing Committees of the House.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Trego, Allison, Huley, Forsyth, Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Ives and Jackson.
Judiciary—Messrs. Bigham, Huley, Knox, Edie, Fox, Leyburn, Patterson, Blair and Harrison.
Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Mercer) Clark, Mackey, Levan, Robbins, McCurley and Klingensmith.
Claims—Messrs. Lawrence, Connor, Haymaker, McKnight, Ives, Reed and Souler.
Agriculture—Messrs. Gould, Watter, Faulstich, Sharp, Jacoby, Bidenthall and Graeff.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Pomeroy, (of Franklin) McAbee, Fasset, Lockhart, Daly, Phillips and Perry.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Allison, Dickson, Krick, Bassler, Viet, Ross and Sipes.
Accounts—Messrs. Connor, Mather, Colvin, Kaufman, Pearce, Sanborn and Bush.
Education—Messrs. McCurdy, Ball, Anderson, Black, Pomeroy, (of Franklin) Dickenson and Montelius.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Ladley, McMin, Levan, Sharp, Jacoby, Reynolds and Fenstermacher.
Military System—Messrs. Harris, Burns, McAllister, Noble, Evans, Gehley and Meyers.
Election Districts—Messrs. Hunter, Bentz, Bowman, Hildand, Fernon, McMin and Kinnear.
Banks—Messrs. Edie, Gratz, Piolt, McAbee, Sanborn, Kline and Mather.
Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Knox, Blair, Wilson, Leyburn, Matthias, Harrison and Kentley.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McCurley, Paulding, Laughlin, Shelley, Weiler, McAllister and Reynolds.
Local Appropriations—Messrs. Donaldson, Thompson, Long, Wilson, Morrison, Robins and Rupert.
Corporations—Messrs. Matthias, Morton, Donaldson, Fox, Kinnear, Ladley and Worrell.
Lands—Messrs. Patterson, Westner, Burns, Bull, Gould, Morrison and Kerr.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Mackey, Thomas, Bushnell, Morton and Boughner.
Printing—Messrs. Evans, Meyers and Montelius.
Library—Messrs. Fox, McCurdy and Colvin.
Internal Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hildand, Trego, Evans, Westner, Clark, Gratz, Harris, Thompson, Knox, Hunter, Allison, Krick and Fernon.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The committee appointed by the County Temperance Society, held in August last, for the purpose of preparing an Address upon the subject of Temperance, begs leave to present to you the following statements:—

The subject to which we ask your earnest attention, is one of the greatest importance to you individually, as well as to the community at large. It has reference to the existence among us of an evil of enormous magnitude, which affects the peace, happiness, and well-being of us all.

To the great, the enormous evil of Intemperance none can be blind, who is willing to open his eyes upon the state of things as they exist around us, and with its disastrous consequences none can fail being affected who has a heart to feel. It is, without exaggeration, one of the greatest evils which have ever afflicted the human race. Famine may produce much suffering, and slay its thousands; but its scourge may again, in a few months, pass away, and give place to years of plenty, peace and quietness. The plague and the cholera may, like a stream of death, sweep away their multitudes, and then be followed by years of health, during which the waste of human life may be fully repaired, and the previous period of sorrow be forgotten. But here is a scourge ever present, producing amongst the aged and the young incalculable suffering, and bringing ruin upon hundreds of our neighbors and acquaintances, and distress and wretchedness upon their families and friends. Like a contagion, it perpetuates itself among us from generation to generation—one set of victims communicating the disease to another in continual succession. To convince yourselves of the magnitude and extent of this evil, look at the millions of bushels of grain, which the Creator designed should be applied to the sustenance of man, annually, throughout our country, withdrawn for the distillery, and there converted into that which is not only useless, but an active poison: the immense amount of labor lost and misdirected, which, if properly applied, would have greatly augmented the means of human happiness; the great destruction of property, health and life sustained; the enormous amount of taxes annually imposed to pay the public expenses incurred; the vices, crimes and poverty which it begets; the incalculable misery and wretchedness with which its victims and their families and the whole community are visited on its account, and the innumerable obstacles which are thus presented to the progress of virtue and religion: and then say—are we extravagant, when we declare Intemperance to be a tremendous evil?

You are aware that, during the last twenty years, active efforts have been made by the friends of humanity and order, for the purpose of diminishing and at length finally eradicating this evil. Various means have been resorted

to, and every variety of motive which could sway human hearts has been presented.

First—The *Drinkers*—the men who indulged in the use of that which could be of no possible benefit, but of much positive injury to them, were addressed. They were entreated to look at the injuries they were inflicting upon themselves—the poverty and ruin—ruin physical, ruin intellectual, ruin spiritual, ruin temporal and eternal—which they were bringing upon themselves, and the shame, the disgrace, and the wretchedness and sufferings which they were entailing upon their families and friends. And these appeals reached the hearts of many—Multitudes at once abandoned for ever the use of intoxicating drinks. A mighty reformation began and advanced, until perhaps nine-tenths of the community were brought under its influence. But it was soon seen that the reformation could neither be complete or permanent so long as the means of intoxication were afforded by men whose business it was to offer them for sale indiscriminately to all who might feel disposed or tempted to buy and drink.

Next then the *Traders*—the men who, for the sake of gain, held out the temptation to drink: who, for the sake of amassing property, and in some instances no doubt, gaining for themselves and families a subsistence, which could, however, always have been done in some other manner more consistent with honesty and the best interests of others, sold the death drug to fashionable drinkers and the slaves of a vicious appetite, were appealed to to desist from the abominable traffic. Of these, we are happy to state, the more conscientious and humane were not appealed to in vain. They soon abandoned a traffic fraught with so much evil to the community, not to say to themselves, and sought from among the various avocations of men, an employment more consistent with the principle of doing injury to no man, but rather good to all.

And lastly the *manufacturers*, and those who furnished them with the raw materials, such as grain and wood, &c. were addressed as being at the fountain head of this stream of death. They were addressed as being perhaps no less guilty in inflicting this curse upon their fellow-men, than the actual vendors, though not a drop of the intoxicating liquors which they produced were consumed in their immediate neighborhood. And here too, we rejoice to state, many, seeing that what was apparent gain to them, was the means of certain and permanent loss to multitudes, went and did so no more. The result has been that the fires of thousands of distilleries have been put out, and many farmers, desirous of having an approving conscience, determined no more to dispose of their grain or their wood to distillers or their agents, though it should in some instances be at the risk of some pecuniary loss. And the whole mass of the community, which has been made to bear the immense moral and pecuniary burdens resulting from the vice of intemperance, has been asked to arise in its might and crush the monster. For it is not a small matter to bear with the innumerable annoyances, the vulgarity, the profanity, the abuse, the quarrels, the insecurity of person, life and property, and the numerous atrocious murders to which drunkenness leads. If these things were unavoidable, and if they formed a necessary part of those things which must be endured in this life, they could, like other ills, be borne; but as they are thrown upon the public by the avarice of some, and the depraved appetites of others, they are intolerable. The community has so declared, and its strong voice of condemnation has been heard. An immense movement has taken place among the masses to free themselves from so enormous and unnecessary an evil. Years ago, already, would it have ceased to exist among us, if the majority of the people could have had their will, and no obstacles had existed which must first be removed. To these obstacles we call your earnest and deliberate attention.

By addressing itself to the people as under the influence of just, generous, humane and philanthropic feelings, as lovers of their country and of religion, the temperance reformation has gained a strong hold upon their feelings, and awakened in them an interest as strong as their former indifference was singular and unaccountable. A public sentiment, based upon an enlightened moral sense, has thus been formed, which strongly condemns the vice, and all the conveniences and appliances of intemperance, and which longs to have it entirely removed.—Objection after objection has been answered, and difficulty after difficulty overcome, and the most encouraging progress has been made. But the onward progress of the cause of Temperance has suddenly been brought to a stand. It has accomplished all that it can perhaps at present do in the feelings and sentiments of the public.

Further it cannot go by the mere use of "moral suasion," and so long as it cannot go further and accomplish the entire eradication of the evil the cause must be subject to fluctuations.—The advances hitherto made have not always been permanent. The influences of an opposing character are numerous and powerful.—With sorrow have we seen aspirants after office, for the sake of courting the popularity of a certain class in the community, forsaking their previously avowed temperance principles and becoming the instruments of drunkenness to others. We have seen some of those who had become ashamed to drink, except in secrecy, again returning to their cups in the face of the sun, and the receivers of the price of blood again pursuing their traffic without fear. As long as the legal enactments, by which the trade is rendered respectable, remain, and the sale of intoxicating drinks is not put into the same category with that of tainted meat, or poison, or other articles injurious to the health and lives of the people, the cause of temperance must be prevented from going farther with us than it has gone. As long as a license to sell can be procured, so long men will be found selling; and as long as the means of intoxication can be purchased, so long will depraved appetites crave and indulge to their ruin.

The principal obstacles to the further progress of this reform are first, the present license law; and secondly, the action of the judiciary in the application of that law. By the former, for the payment into the treasury of the Commonwealth of a small sum, the total amount of the license fees throughout the State, being no more than about \$40,000 per annum, a few are invested with the privilege of enriching themselves at the expense of the happiness and the morals of the thousands. The law gives countenance and respectability to an employment which but for that would have consigned its guilty pursuers to merited disgrace and obloquy. Why the law should foster him who sells intoxicating liquors, the use of which leads men into every vice, and to the commission of every crime, and yet justly condemns him who sells obscene prints and pernicious books which demoralize the community perhaps in an inferior degree, is most surprising. Why it should shield one set of men in taking from others their money manifestly without rendering them an equivalent, and yet make penal the various species of gambling by which one, without a fair consideration, makes himself the possessor of the property of another, is difficult to be understood. The law, which whilst it condemns some employment, because injurious to society, yet tolerates and protects that by which the hard earnings of the poor are wrung from him, his family beggared, and himself degraded to a level with the brute; by which the possessions of the rich are made to melt away as snow before a summer's sun, and they who lived in affluence are reduced to poverty; by which taxes to an enormous amount are extorted from the people to sustain the costs of innumerable legal prosecutions in our courts of justice, and to maintain the immense expenditures of our almshouses, prisons, &c. having their origin in drunkenness, is most iniquitous; and as illustrative of this point it is sufficient to state that the city and county of Philadelphia are burdened with an annual expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 to sustain its almshouses and prisons—the great mass of whose inmates have been brought thither through the vice of intemperance, whilst the liquor dealers in the same district have not paid into the public treasury, for the privilege of selling that which is the cause of this work of destruction, more than about \$5 or 10,000! How true it is that the liquor dealer lives upon the money of him who drinks, and he upon yours.

It is true that, in 1834, our Legislature, urged by an improved public sentiment, did attempt so to alter the license law as to give the community some security against men of an improper character becoming the vendors of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that any one, desirous of entering the business, should give due notice of his intention to apply for a license, by a publication, in the public papers, of his application, signed by the names of twelve respectable men testifying to the honesty, temperate habits, and other qualifications for keeping a good house for public entertainment, and that such a house as he proposes opening is also necessary. But who does not know how utterly useless this wise provision of the law has become, since any man may obtain the signatures of twelve men called respectable, and since the different liquor dealers may testify for each other? Who does not know that licenses have been granted in some instances, even when the names of twelve respectable men were not obtained until the time of holding the court, the law having thus been shamelessly evaded? And who does not see that thirteen men, by combining together for each other, may have thirteen liquor establishments placed in the midst of a people, the large mass of whom would think one too many; the wishes of that majority being thus completely disregarded, and a few endowed with the power of dealing out among them what they fear as much as they do the pestilence?

And here we cannot forbear expressing our solemn convictions, that with the Judiciary mainly rest many of the evils complained of. With them is the authority of granting or refusing licenses. They are to judge whether or not a house for the sale of liquors is necessary in any particular district; the testimony of the twelve signers and others is only designed to enable them to obtain the requisite information. They are under no obligations to grant a single license, much less to every one who may chance to have twelve signers to his petition. A most culpable neglect has hitherto been shown to the wishes of the many, and men have received licenses, who had not a single claim upon the Court further than the names of their neighbors, who were either in their interest or afraid to do right. In many districts of Ohio, where the licensing power, as here, rests with the Courts, the judges have, in accordance with their own views of what would be best for the community and the wishes of the mass of the people, entirely refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. This shows what may be done, when more regard is paid by those who are what the guardians of the law, to the good order and virtue of the community than to the paltry interests of a few.

We deem it a matter of the greatest injustice that an establishment should be licensed in a community where it is not needed, and the people do not desire it; that it should be, as it were, forced upon them when they are unwilling to have it; that it should be there not only to eat out their substance by the enormous taxes of which it is the fruitful occasion, but to corrupt their youth and to send forth from its streams of moral death; and that it should remain among them when they make application in a regular way to the proper legal authority to have it removed. It is then not only an evil, but an intolerable nuisance. Many of you are not strangers to the ineffectual attempt which have been made to free yourselves of such nuisances, or to bring to the limited justice which the law allows those who, in violation of law, either have been found selling without a license, or being licensed have been selling to minors and drunkards. You know how effectually such persons are shielded either by the letter of the law, or by the connivance of those whose duty it is to punish infractions of that law.

Now let us ask, is there no remedy for these intolerable grievances? Can nothing be done to save our sons, now in the innocence, and buoyancy of youth, from the seduction of an intemperate passion, and from the ruin and degradation which follow? Is this stream of woe never to be arrested? Must it flow on forever, gathering into its dark bosom the tears of the brokenhearted of successive generations?

If any further progress is to be made in the glorious temperance reformation, it must be by giving the people the power to make that advance; it must be by so modifying the license law as to enable them to decide whether a place for liquor vending shall remain amongst them. To them belongs the right to say what they desire in this matter. The laws of the New England States and of New York, have been so modified, and New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, are making strenuous efforts to follow the example. Some of the counties of this State, by the act of last winter, already enjoy that right; and at a recent election in Pittsburgh, in which this question was decided, the people, by a majority of 1200, showed their determination to be free men. It is for us to say whether we shall have this same privilege extended to us in Adams County. If we ask it of the Legislature now in session, it will be granted to us without any difficulty. Petitions should, without delay, be forwarded to Harrisburg to that effect. Let us make a strenuous and united effort to be placed in the enviable position of our northern brethren, who enjoy and have exercised the right to speak upon this point, and are already reaping the immense benefits of a freedom from the nuisance of having intoxicating drink retained in their midst, and their improved condition in morals, and in their greatly reduced taxes and other expenses ordinarily required to sustain the vice of drunkenness.

M. JACOBS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Anniversary Celebration.

The "Philomathesian Society of Pennsylvania College" will celebrate its 16th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, p. m. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. W. LILLY,
J. C. BADHAM,
E. G. FAHNESTOCK,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. D. ROEDEL,
Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11. 3c

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" will hold its annual meeting in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 19th inst. (Court week.) The Rev. Prof. BACON will address the Society on the "License Question." As an election of Officers for the Society, and other business of interest, will be attended to, it is desired that the friends of the cause be in attendance.

Jan. 11. 1d

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, by public auction, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 1st of January, 1847, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A House and Lot.

late the Estate of FRANCIS AL. LISON, deceased, situate on Baltimore street, in said Borough. The building is of brick, two stories high, with a Kitchen to it, there is a stable on the Lot; also, a good well of water.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

THE HEIRS.

Jan. 11.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House.

situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Gettysburg, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. BERNER, his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, Agent.

Sept. 21.

New Variety Store.

COBEAN & KING.

Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their Store, in the corner of the Franklin House, Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates. Their Stock consists, in part, of

GROCERIES.

Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef.

BAR-IRON AND STEEL.

Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.

BOOTS & SHOES.

together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best

FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEX. COBEAN, (of W.)

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 15th day of January, next, viz:

The account of Moses Smith and Charles Robert, Administrators of the Estate of Jonas Robert, deceased.

The account of Henry A. Pickens, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of John Skidmore, deceased.

The further account of John L. Culbertson, one of the Executors of the late will and testament of Henry Eckenroth, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John L. Nogl, Guardian of Samuel J. Breighner, minor son of Jacob Breighner, deceased.

The account of James Brown, Executor of the last will and testament of John Brown, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Maxwell Shields, Guardian of John Culbertson, Wm. F. Culbertson, M'Clean Culbertson, and Rebecca Culbertson, minor children of Sarah Culbertson, deceased, and Patterson M'Clean Shields, Anna M'Clean Shields, Jane P. Shields, Rachel R. Shields, and Sarah M. Shields, children of Rebecca Shields, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Ingersoll, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SMYER and JAMES M'DIERRY, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 10, 1846.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE.

Commission Merchants.

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberals advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,

T. Jones & Co.,

W. & S. Wyman,

T. Cross, Esq. Cash.

Lot Com. & Far Bank.

Lot Ensey & Co.,

Slingluff & Derries.

July 27.

Nov. 2.

Nov. 9.

Nov. 9.

Nov. 9.

Nov. 9.

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Nov. 9.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at

R. W. M'HERRY, STORE.

Nov. 2.

WM. RUTHRAU F.

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 cents. Superior Plaids for 55 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaid, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

Nov. 9.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Ang. 31.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,

300 do. Golden TWINED,

800 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS, double width

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEYS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN.

Different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON,

Aug. 17.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are

cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Wm. B. MOORE,

254 Market Street.

Sept. 28.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHEAP CLOTHES,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Coatings,

Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c. at prices that cannot fail to please.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly

flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30-South-Second-Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore, it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 23.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of French, Irish, and French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, hand-some and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do. Hosiery, quite a variety. Cheap; Green Barge; Green Gauze; Veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets. Ladies Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

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Nov. 9.

OYSTERS-OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters.

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN.

Nov. 30.

DOCTORS-BERLUCHY & BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Codd's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorieux, Spasms, Paralysis of Limbs, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Deawiddle.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Shelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

Wm. B. McCallan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Callan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Henry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle.

PRESSENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The virtues of this preparation and its efficacy for the cure of Consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it.—N. Y. Morning Atlas.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—So many people are afflicted with these common every day disorders, that we deem it our duty to point out readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable phlegm syrup which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a cough, and loosening and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not a boast, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we hardly do a greater favor to our readers in three days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves.

DANIEL HENSHAW.

Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass.

CANCER, GOTTSKE, AND SCARLETT. CURED.

Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Late Preservative is a remedy to Cancer, King's Evil, Bronchocoe or Gotte, and Diseases of the Skin—which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buelder, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 4.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy 2000 Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted to last, for 4 cts., and such as will satisfy the natives, can be had for 3 cts. and 2 cts.

Nov. 9.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in

CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy 2000 Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted to last, for 4 cts., and such as will satisfy the natives, can be had for 3 cts. and 2 cts.

Nov. 9.

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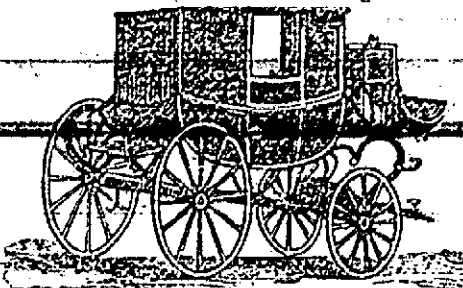
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COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Ruggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen.

Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOLCH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

New Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment for many years past occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.; where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

COACHES,

Carriages, Hackways,

Ruggies, Sulkeys, Jerseys,

and, in short,